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SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF BEILBY PORTEUS, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

IT is the professed object of this Miscellany to bring our readers acquainted with the distinguished characters of the times—and we are happy on every occasion in bringing forward such biographical details as may contribute to their instruction and entertainment. Accordingly the statesman, the warrior, and the philosopher, have their several claims upon us—and to these claims we have already paid attention. We now therefore turn aside to the contemplation of *the peaceful and retired theologian*, whose labours and writings are more immediately directed to the benefit and amelioration of mankind. A minister of the Gospel, who is properly qualified for understanding and discharging the duties of his office, renders important services to society. Such an individual has been esteemed in all ages and nations of the world, and will continue to be revered in spite of the ravings of fanaticism and the illiberal sarcasms of infidelity.

Beilby Porteus, D.D. was born about the year 1737, in one of the northern counties of England. His family was respectable, and his parents took care that he should enjoy the advantages of grammar learning, at the usual early period of life. Having passed, therefore, through the accustomed branches of preparatory learning, we find him entered as a member of the University of Cambridge, where he soon distinguished himself; for having taken his degree of A.B. in the year 1752, he soon obtained the medal given for the best *classical Essay* by the Duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor of the University. We mention this circumstance with particular pleasure, because we are persuaded that an acquaintance with the ancient languages forms a solid basis for intellectual improvement. Besides, it is to be remembered, that at Cambridge mathematics is the favourite subject of pursuit; so that to excel in any thing relating to composition under such auspices, must command a greater degree of our approbation. Indeed there are few students who become distinguished authors who have not devoted their early years to the cultivation of language. A good style is of gradual attainment. The *labor limæ* must not be spared; and Cowper justly remarks, that "to touch and retouch, although some writers boast of negligence and others would be ashamed to show their foul copies, is the secret of almost all good writing."

In 1755 our author proceeded to take the degree of M.A. and in 1759 he attempted the *Seatonian Prize*, and obtained it. This prize was left by a Mr. Seaton, a private gentleman of property, whose will respecting this business is always published along with the successful poem. The subject for the year happened to be *Death*—solemn and affecting in itself, but not very favourable to poetical fertility. However, our author's poem having carried off the prize, was, according to the usual custom, published, and it is such a favourite with the public, that it has run through several editions. We shall transcribe a few passages. The *Ministers* of Death are thus pourtrayed:

At his right hand, nearest himself in place,
And frightfulness of form his parent—*Sin*
With fatal industry and cruel care,
Busies herself in pointing all his stings,
And tipping every shaft, with venom drawn
From her infernal store—around him rang'd
In terrible array and mixture strange,
Of uncouth shapes stand his dread ministers!
Foremost *Old Age*, his natural ally
And firmest friend—next him *Diseases* thick,
A motly train.—*Fever* with cheek of fire:
Consumption wan—*Palsy* half warm with life,
And half a clay-cold lump—Joint torturing *Gout*,
And ever gnawing *Rheum*—*Convulsion* wild,
Swoln *Dropsy*, panting *Asthma*, *Apoplexy*
Full gorg'd. There too the *Pestilence* that walks

In darkness, and the *Sickness* that destroys
At broad noon-day. These and a thousand more,
Horrid to tell, attentive wait; and when
By Heav'n's command DEATH waves his ebon wand,
Sudden rush forth to execute his purpose
And scatter desolation o'er the earth!

In another paragraph, speaking of the murder of Abel by Cain, he takes the opportunity of uttering the honest and unsophisticated language of the human heart, respecting that monster WAR.

——— *One murder* makes a villain;
Millions—a hero!!!—Princes were privileg'd
To kill, and *numbers* sanctified the crime!!!
Ah why will *Kings* forget that they are *men?*
And *men* that they are *brethren!* Why delight
In human sacrifice? Why burst the ties
Of nature that should knit their souls together
In one soft band of amity and love?
Yet still they breathe destruction, still go on
Inhumanly ingenious to find out
New pains for life—new horrors for the grave.
Artificers of death! still monarchs dream
Of universal empire growing up
From universal ruin. Blast the design,
Great God of hosts! nor let thy creatures fall
Unpitied victims at Ambition's shrine!

Other passages we might transcribe, equally interesting and impressive, and indeed we cannot refrain from adding the conclusion of the Poem:

Let DEATH approach. I reck not; let him but come
In genuine form, not with thy vengeance arm'd,
Too much for man to bear. Oh! rather lend
Thy kindly aid to mitigate his stroke,
And at that hour when all aghast I stand
(A trembling candidate for thy compassion)
On this world's brink, and look into the next,
When my soul, starting from the dark unknown,
Casts back a wishful look, and fondly clings
To her frail prop, unwilling to be wrench'd
From this fair scene, from all her custom'd joys,
And all the lovely relatives of life.
Then shed thy comforts o'er me, then put on
The gentlest of thy looks; let no dark crimes,
In all their hideous forms then starting up,
Plant themselves round my couch in grim array,
And stab my bleeding heart with two-edg'd torture,
Sense of past guilt and dread of future woe!
Far be the ghastly crew! and in their stead,
Let cheerful Memory from her purest cells
Lead forth a goodly train of virtues fair,
Cherished in earliest youth, now paying back,
With ten-fold usury, the pious care,
And pouring o'er my wounds the heav'nly balm
Of conscious innocence. But chiefly THOU
Whom soft-ey'd pity once led down from Heav'n
To bleed for man, to teach him how to live,
And Oh! still harder lesson, how to die,
Disdain not *thou* to smooth the restless bed
Of sickness and of pain. Forgive the tear
That feeble nature drops; calm all her fears,
Wake all her hopes and animate her faith,
Till my rapt soul, anticipating Heav'n,
Bursts from the thraldom of incumbring clay,
And on the wing of extacy upborne,
Springs into liberty and light and life!

Such is the Poem on DEATH: with respect to its merits, we shall just remark, that though it cannot lay claim to any great degree of originality, yet the sentiments are just, the language poetical, and the tenor of it is highly favourable to the interests of morality and piety. We perceive, indeed, a close imitation of some of our best Poets, but the imitation is skilfully managed, and produces an happy effect.

But to return to the life of our author:—Quitting the University and entering the Church, we find that in 1761, a sermon preached by him recommended him to the notice of Archbishop Secker, which laid the foundation of his future advancement in life. His gratitude to his patron led him to draw up memoirs of him in the year 1770, about two years after the Archbishop's decease. In this piece of biography he gratefully acknowledges his obligations; states clearly the events of his patron's life, and defends his reputation against Hurd and Warburton, who had reflected upon him because forsooth he was no admirer of that strange Quixotic work, "The Divine Legation," a work concerning which, with all its learning, it has been a doubt whether it has rendered most service either to Christianity or to Infidelity!

The unpardonable offence which Secker had committed, was speaking lightly of this marvellous performance, though it seems that few of the clergy were admirers of its plan or tendency. Dr. Porteus, however, has properly defended his patron, and has displayed a spirit suitable to the occasion. The literary world has been significantly denominated the *Republic* of Letters. The liberty of private judgment must be granted to all, and in its exercise no offence should be taken. But Warburton was a literary tyrant; he treated his contemporaries with contempt when they dared to criticise his productions or to arraign his judgment. Tyranny, however, of every description we deliver over to the execration of mankind.

About the year 1766 Dr. Porteus was presented with the living of Hunton, near Maidstone in Kent, where, till of late years, he passed a great part of his time in a pleasing retirement. In 1777 he was raised to the bench by the influence of her Majesty, it is generally said, though we cannot state it with certainty. Chester was the see to which he was elevated, and here he continued for a number of years, discharging the duties of his station with an exemplary fidelity. In the year 1787, upon the decease of the celebrated Lowth, he was promoted to be his successor; a proof that he was considered of no mean talents and learning by those in whose hands the power of promotion is placed. At least we cannot suppose that an insignificant individual would be raised to a situation, the influence and dignity of which may be pronounced inferior to none except that of the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Besides, the successor of Lowth ought to be respectable; he distinguished himself by the eminence of his literary labours, beginning with the well-known "Elements of the English Grammar," and terminating with the far-famed "Lectures on Hebrew Poetry." His candour also, and liberality of sentiment, are worthy of particular commendation, and this truly Christian trait is to all prelates deserving of imitation. His sermon therefore delivered at Durham in 1758 surpasses our praise:—we would wish it read by latest posterity.

Soon after Dr. Porteus's elevation to the bench he published a volume of Sermons, some of which were original, and the others had been preached and printed on former occasions. The topics were happily chosen; the language was perspicuous, and even sometimes elegant, and the spirit in which they were written congenial to the Christian dispensation. Another volume was added some years after, much in the same style and manner, and both volumes have had an extensive circulation; for they are, indeed, favourites with the public. We differ, indeed, from his Lordship on many of the topics which he has discussed, but we agree with him in the grand leading points of the Religion of Christ, the sum and substance of which is "Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace and good-will towards mankind."

We shall now subjoin a list of the subjects, from which the reader will have it in his power to judge of the contents of both these volumes, which have been so generally read and admired.

The discourses in the first volume are—"On the Love of God." "Causes of Unbelief." "Possibility of resisting Temptation, asserted and proved." "A summary View of the Natural, Moral, and Scriptural Evidences of a future Life, and future Retribution." "Advantages of an Academical Education." "A Serious and Devout Observation of the Lord's Day enforced." "The Doctrine of Christ crucified no just Cause of Offence to Unbelievers." "The Necessity of National Reformation." "Christianity vindicated from the Charge of Cruelty." "The Pacific and benevolent Temper of the Christian Religion proved from Scripture and Facts." "An immoderate Love of Diversions inconsistent with the Duties of a Christian." "Universal Obedience to the Laws of Christ necessary to Salvation." "The Civilization, Improvement and Conversion of the Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands recommended."

The second volume contains Sermons on the following subjects:—"Cheerfulness a distinguishing Feature of the Christian Religion." "The Christian Doctrine of Redemption." "Self-Communion recommended." "The Character of David, King of Israel, impartially stated." "Purity of Manners no less necessary to a Christian Cha-

racter than Benevolence." "Early Piety enforced." "A Discourse at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, May 9, 1776." "Partial Faith and partial Obedience not permitted by the Christian Religion." "A Discourse preached before the House of Lords." "The superior Excellence of Christ's Preaching, and the Causes of it explained." "A Discourse preached at the yearly Meeting of the Charity Schools in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, May 2, 1782." "The Government of our Passions an indispensable Duty." "The Character of our Lord, as delineated in the Gospel, one convincing Proof that he was the son of God." "A Discourse preached at St. Paul's on the Thanksgiving Day for his Majesty's Recovery, April 23, 1789." "The one Thing Needful." "The many Opportunities of doing Good."

Such are the subjects of the two volumes of Sermons which this learned Prelate has presented to the public. They are well chosen, and sufficiently varied to interest the attention and impress the heart.

When we noticed the poetical Essay on Death, we ought to have mentioned an Epitaph on George the Second, by Dr. Porteus, not generally known indeed, and therefore we shall here introduce it:

This marble boasts what once was truly great,
The friend of man, the father of his state!
To check ambition in its wild career,
To wipe from Misery's eye the starting tear,
By well-plann'd laws oppression to controul,
By kindest deeds to captivate the soul;
Stern Justice's sword to guide with Mercy's hand,
And guard the freedom of a glorious land.
These were his arts, these Heav'n approv'd and shed
Unnumber'd blessings on his hoary head.
Fore'd into arms he stretch'd his generous sway
Wide as the sun extends his genial ray,
Yet saw (blest privilege) his Britons share
The smiles of peace amidst the rage of war;
Saw to his shores increasing commerce roll,
And floods of wealth flow in from either pole.
Warm'd by his influence, by his bounty fed,
Saw Science raise her venerable head.
Whilst at his feet, expiring, Faction lay,
No contest left, but who should best obey.
Saw in his offspring all himself renew'd,
The same fair path of glory still pursued.
Saw to young George Augusta's cares impart
Whate'er could raise or humanise the heart,
Blend all his grandsire's virtues with his own,
And form'd their mingled radiance for the throne.
No further blessing could on earth be giv'n,
The next degree of happiness was—Heav'n!

Many readers will, possibly, imagine that this epitaph is sufficiently panygerical; but the character of George the Second, was on the whole very commendable and praiseworthy.

When the excellent and pious Doddridge was prosecuted by some high churchmen, for keeping an academy, it will be recollected, that the prosecution was dropped, by the express order of his majesty, who nobly declared, "That there should be no persecution for religious opinions, in his reign!"—a sentiment which cannot be too much admired, and which ought to consign his name and memory to immortality.

After the publication of his sermons, Dr. Porteus laid before the public a series of Lectures upon St. Matthew's Gospel, which he had preached to large and crowded audiences, in the year 1798, during the season of Lent. So great was the attendance that no place could be obtained but at an early hour, and the nobility and gentry vied with each other in frequenting St. James's Church on this occasion. As the higher ranks pay little or no regard to religion, it is to be hoped that this opportunity of doing them good was not wholly lost, so that some useful impression might remain even to the present day. His lectures, however, have not been equally popular with his sermons: we have no room to institute a comparison of their respective merits; but will only remark, that both publications breathe the temper and spirit of Christianity.

The last and very recent publication of this industrious prelate, is entitled "The Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and Facts." It is an admirable performance, and has attracted no small notice in the religious world. We shall present the reader with a brief analysis of the work, and we are persuaded that there-

by we shall render him an acceptable service.

In the Introduction, it is remarked, that "there are few arguments against the truth and divine origin of the Christian Revelation, on which the adversaries of our faith more frequently and vehemently declaim, than that spirit of cruelty and intolerance which they contend is its distinguishing feature, and the endless massacres, wars, and persecutions, with which (they affirm) that spirit has desolated the Christian world.

"That too many of the professors of our religion, have, by their intemperate and inhuman conduct, brought reproach upon the Gospel, and extreme misery upon their fellow-creatures, is, it must be confessed, unquestionably true; but it is no less true, that others ought to bear a large share of that odium which is generally thrown exclusively on the disciples of Christ, and that it is not Christianity, but human nature that is chargeable with the guilt of persecution. It is beyond a doubt, that a large part of those bitter dissensions and sanguinary contests which have been usually styled religious, and with the entire guilt of which Christianity has been very unjustly loaded, were altogether, or at least in a great measure, owing to political causes, and that difference of opinion in matters of faith, has much oftener been the ostensible, than the real, cause of those calamities which have been ascribed to it. But allowing it to be in some cases the real cause, still the Gospel itself stands perfectly clear of all blame on that account. Whatever mischief persecution has done in the world (and it has, God knows! done full enough) it was not Christ, but some mistaken followers of Christ, that brought this sword upon earth, and it would be as injurious to ascribe to Christianity the false opinions, and wrong practices of its disciples, however pernicious, as to impute to the physician the fatal mistakes of those who administered his medicines. The very best laws are liable to be misinterpreted and perverted. It was the fate of the evangelical law to be so. Its spirit was misunderstood, and its precepts misapplied by some of its avowed friends, and its authority made use of as a cloak for ambition, resentment, cruelty, and oppression, by some of its secret enemies. But the Gospel all the while was guiltless of this blood. It disclaimed and abhorred such unnatural supports, which it was as far from wanting as it was from prescribing. It authorised the use of no other means of conviction but gentleness and persuasion, and if any of its disciples, by a misguided zeal, have been betrayed into violent and sanguinary measures, the blame is all their own, and it is they must answer for it, not Jesus or his religion.

"But this is not all: the defence of our divine religion against the charge of cruelty, must by no means rest here. We contend not only that it has never been the real source of any misery on earth, but that, on the contrary, it has added most essentially to the sum of human happiness; that it is not only in its own nature calculated to promote the peace, the welfare, and the comfort of mankind; but that it has actually done so, that its beneficial effects are in a greater or less degree visible throughout the Christian world, and that considered in all the various points of view in which it presents itself to our observation, and in all its different bearings on the several conditions and relations of human life, it appears evidently to be the greatest and most substantial blessing, even in its present state, that Heaven in its bounty ever conferred upon the sons of men."

Such is the introduction to this valuable performance. The author then proceeds to shew that the beneficent spirit of Christianity has been felt in marriage, parental relations, in the condition of servants, in government, both as to those who govern and those who were governed; in war, assuaging its ferocity, and in the abolition of human sacrifices. These topics take up two sections, and the third is employed to shew that Christianity hath thus meliorated the human species, and augmented the happiness of mankind. A variety of quotations from ancient and modern writers are introduced, with the view of confirming his positions, and of putting them beyond the power of controversy. These form an appendix, and are highly acceptable on so very interesting a subject.

Besides the publications already mentioned, this laborious prelate has printed various Charges to his Clergy, all of which have for their object either the dis-

charge of their duty or the best means of arresting the progress of Infidelity. As the subject of our memoir is living, we must be excused from the delineation of his character; and our readers will therefore expect no apology for its omission. His writings, however, sufficiently speak for themselves, and to them we have on this account confined ourselves in the present narrative. We are persuaded that the venerable dignitary himself will join with us in thinking that the minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ derives his truest honours—not from the mitre which encircles his temples, nor indeed from any exterior decorations which this world can bestow, but from his teaching the doctrines, his inculcating the precepts, and his recommending the spirit of our common Christianity.

Islington. E.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IF you think the following Anecdote of the late Dr. FRANKLIN will be the least gratifying to any of your numerous readers, an insertion will greatly oblige,

Your constant Reader,

Holborn Hill,
July 7, 1806. W. N.

When Dr. Franklin was agent here for the Province of Pensylvania, he was frequently applied to by the ministry for his opinion respecting the operation of the Stamp Act; but his answers were uniformly the same—"That the people of America would never submit to it."

After the news of the destruction of the stamped papers had arrived in England, the ministry again sent for the Doctor to consult with him, and in conclusion, offered this proposal—"That if the Americans would engage to pay for the damage done in the destruction of the stamped papers, &c. &c. the parliament would then repeal the act." The doctor, having paused some time upon this question, at last answered, "This puts me in mind of a Frenchman, who, having heated a poker red-hot, ran furiously into the street, and addressing the first Englishman he met there 'Hah! 'Monsieur, voulez vous give me de 'plaisier de satisfaction to let me run 'dis poker only one foot into your 'body?'—'My body!' replied the Englishman, 'what do you mean?'—'Vel den, only so far!' marking about six inches.'—'Are you mad?' returned the other, 'I tell you, if 'you don't go about your business, 'I'll knock you down.'—'Vel den,' said the Frenchman, softening his voice and manner, 'Vil you, my good 'Sire, only be so obliging as to pay 'me for the trouble and expense of 'heating this poker?'

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I Shall be obliged to any of your numerous readers if they will refer me to some case on record, where a medical person has been prosecuted, or had an action brought against him for having either wilfully or ignorantly administered a medicine, or performed an operation by which his patient was injured? If I mistake not, there was a circumstance of this sort occurred, where the person (a magistrate of celebrity) lost the use of his eyes.

I also wish to know, what punishment a man is liable to, who, for the sake of *experiment*, tries some new practice, *attended with danger*, and the patient dies. Quere, would he be guilty of murder or manslaughter?

London,
July 9, 1806. AN INQUIRER.

SIR W. JONES AND MILTON.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

ON looking over Sir W. Jones's "Poeseos Asiaticæ Commentariorum," in the 4to. edition of his works, vol. ii, p. 442, I perceive he has quoted a passage from Milton, which he has translated into Latin as follows:

—— Ut duros mille labores
Pertulerit: *tu* rubigenas, *invicte*, &c.

I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents if they would have the goodness to point out, through the channel of your widely circulated and interesting Magazine, the passage of Milton, which Sir W. Jones has quoted as above.

By your early insertion of this request, you will confer a favour on

A CONSTANT READER.

July 6, 1806.

OF ELOQUENCE.

THE propriety of encouraging eloquence in a civilized state, has frequently been doubted; and, indeed, it appears that the benefits derived even from a proper application of its power, are preponderated by the evils which it is calculated to produce. Its dominion where freedom has displayed her banners, and its exclusion from the seats of slavery and despotism, are become proverbial. History will teach us that its origin is not to be claimed from temperate manners, regular laws, settled plans of policy and legislation; but that anarchy and licentiousness are to be hailed as its parents. Were we to calculate its advantages from our view of its consequences presented by the monuments of antiquity, we should not hesitate to pronounce, with the illustrious Athenian court, that eloquence is inefficient in the production of virtue, better adapted to deceive and inflame the passions, than to enlighten the understanding, and convince the mind. Like the superfluous, the luxurious viands, of the festive board, it may allure: but, like them, it will enerve the body and intoxicate the brain. What were the benefits that resulted from the orators of ancient times? What was effected by those thunderbolts of eloquence which were hurled from the tribunes of Demosthenes? Did they regenerate the expiring energy of Athens—or rather did not the orator himself become a victim to the more efficacious powers, to the more delusive eloquence of an Æschines? Cicero could not expel a Cæsar. The sensations excited by the sublime pathos of tragedy, though strong, are only transient; so also are the impressions of eloquence. They may animate the passions, but cannot eradicate vice. For a moment they may agitate the breast, call forth the tear of sympathy, and excite the impulse of indignation; but at the approach of manly argument they will subside, they will disappear like the dews of the morning opposed to the first rays of the sun.

Rousseau, in his Emilius, relates a story of a band of soldiers who were taken prisoners and confined. Their leader proposed an escape, and undertakes to conduct it. In endeavouring to gain their coincidence, he represents in a plain and simple manner, the difficulties which they have to encounter, and the probability of success in the attempt. This unadorned address fails in inducing them to front the dangers attendant on the scheme; another arises to persuade them of the practicability of the plan. He paints in such strains of animated eloquence the beauties of liberty, and the horrors of bondage, that they cry out they will follow him, and procure freedom, however dear it may be purchased; they commence their march while their passions are raging; obstacles present themselves; they retreat to their dungeon, and evince the want of that perseverance which arises from a conviction of the understanding.

It has been said, that the disputes upon this question, depend upon the definition which may be given of eloquence. In all writers of eminence, we find that eloquence is to persuade, not to convince the understanding. It may, perhaps, be the the best mode to persuade, by first effecting conviction; but whence then all those figures detailed in systems of oratory? Why those feigned expressions of sorrow which produce hypocrisy? Why those rules and arts to maintain an improper cause? The ends of conviction may be attained by conversation, but the languages of conversation and eloquence are widely different. Thus persuasive language, as it is termed, exercises the most unwarrantable and despotic usurpation over the human race; it is the endeavour of an individual to cloud instead of enlighten the understanding of his fellow-creature. He wishes to impose upon him what he does not himself believe. Instead of following the principles of rigid justice in stating with impartiality his sentiments, and placing those around him in an equal situation, he triumphs over the weakness and misfortunes of humanity, renders more bitter the cup of ignorance, and assumes a despicable and selfish principle of living for himself alone. It is, indeed, fortunate for mankind, that there are but few rivals

of Cicero or Demosthenes. The inequality which they would produce in society would not be the endless variety of talent, or the superiority of true ratiocinative powers, but the triumph of artful vice over the simplicity of virtue. The evil affects not the auditor alone, but even the orator himself partakes of the infection. To accomplish the end in view by the precepts of eloquence, it will be necessary to assume a hypocritical garb; to mould the external features with the nicest art of dissimulation, to accommodate them to all the innumerable tones of varied passion.

Is it possible that we can entirely divest ourselves of this cloak of insincerity even when absent from the tribune? If we indulge in a vice under the idea of obtaining a good, our future morality is reduced to an uncertainty; ever afterwards we shall not scruple to indulge in whatever passion may require. It is obvious that the maxim of doing ill that good may ensue, will break down the barriers of virtue, and throw open the portals to extreme depravity. The hypocritical character will remain although the limited period for its toleration may have expired. Of such susceptibility is the human mind possessed, that a train of argument, if properly enforced, would produce an effect superior to that of the sublimest strains of eloquence; and with this considerable advantage, that the one would be calm and permanent, the other temporary and violent. It may be said, shall we not trust a sword to a human being because it is capacitated to injure? is it not necessary for self-defence? I grant it; but first it may be necessary to consider, whether there be not some other mode of repelling violence. It cannot surely be necessary to multiply the instruments of destruction.

D. ROWLAND.

WELCH MARKET GIRLS.

THE following account of these young women may not be uninteresting at the present season of the year.

On the 6th of October, 1803, upwards of 100 Welch girls, who regularly migrate to this part of the empire in the spring, to seek employment in the garden-grounds of Battersea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Wandsworth, &c. &c. met together at the end of Piccadilly, each a knapsack at her back, containing her stock for the approaching winter. After taking an affectionate leave of their friends, who accompanied them so far, they divided into two parties: those for South Wales, pursued their route towards Kensington; while those bound for North Wales struck up Park-lane, then took the road towards Bayswater, to the places of their nativity. They are seldom more than five days on their journey home! On quitting their friends, they all began singing a Welch song, nor ceased till they had entirely lost sight of each other.

OBSERVATOR.

PARALLEL BETWEEN ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND JULIUS CEASAR.

"What a piece of work is man!—How noble in reason! How infinite in faculties! In form and moving, how express and admirable! In apprehension how like a God."——

June 1795. HAMLET.

PARALLEL BETWEEN ALEXANDER OF MACEDON AND JULIUS CÆSAR.

IN order to make a just comparison between the life of Alexander the Great and that of Julius Cæsar, I shall take a cursory view of some of their most eminent actions, as they occur, that I may the better be enabled to perceive in what they resemble each other, and in what they differ.

The first remarkable circumstance happened when Alexander was a boy: he was asked "whether he would run at the Olympic Games?" he replied "Yes, were he to have kings to run with." This expression certainly shewed his greatness of mind, mixed with a great degree of haughty dignity; however, allowances must be made for his youth, or the influence of adulation on so young a heart. The questions which he put to the Persian Ambassadors are wonderful; they neither betrayed any thing childish or trifling, but more evident marks of a warm genius and cultivated judgment—a judgment scarcely to have been expected from one twice his age. His conquering the fiery spirit of Bucephalus, is an astonishing mark of the quickness of his penetration;

observing the temper of the horse from the struggles he made when attempted to be mounted by any of the courtiers, he soon discovered that his generous disposition was not to be subdued by stripes; gentleness and a proper attention to the situation in which he placed him, would in some degree abate the proud resistance of the horse—the experiment answered his hopes—and he conquered him. His knowledge and judgment on all subjects must have been admirable; for we find him, at sixteen years of age, the regent of Macedonia. During the time his father was absent against the Byzantines, he was even entrusted with the care of the great seal, which fully demonstrates the great confidence Philip placed in his justice and genius for government. At the age of twenty he succeeded to a throne environed with myriads of enemies, and before he was thirty, he hushed them in silence, and gained all the known world to his dominions. The anecdote which is related of Alexander, in regard to his behaviour to Timocles at the siege of Thebes, is a striking instance of the generosity of his disposition. Though it was a small recompense for the many agonies he suffered, he was, most undoubtedly, too cruel in the taking of that city, but the reason assigned for such conduct, to a politician, has some weight: That its fate might terrify the remainder of Greece into subjection. He often repented of his severities towards the Thebans; a repentance, which either bred or awoke the spirit of mercy in his heart—for all other conquered cities, he treated as became the soul of a generous soldier. To make his remorse for the sanguinary fate of Thebes appear more sincere, it was observed, that whenever a Theban who had survived the victory desired of him any favour, he granted it with the most evident marks of pleasure. He entered on the Persian war with an army only consisting of 38,000 men, which was in my opinion a very inconsiderable number for the magnitude of the enterprize—this we may discover, in such apparent rashness, that his personal courage was equal to his ambition. After crossing the Hellespont with this body of men, he then proceeded to the Granicus, where he was advised by Hephestion not to attempt to pass the river, or pursue his warlike intentions that year, as it was already so late in the season, being a thing unusual for the Macedonian Kings to march with their armies in the month of June. Alexander desired them to think it a second May, and said, "He should disgrace the Hellespont, should he fear the Granicus!" Upon which words he plunged into the river, followed by 10 troops of horse; but the current being very rapid, it was with great difficulty and exertion that he reached the opposite shore.

This action displayed in the most glowing colours his heroism and strong enthusiasm of glory, a fire which spread to the very lowest of the soldiery, who seeing their king and general the very first to brave the fury of the torrent, would, had it been seven times as strong, have followed him to death or victory. He well knew that nothing endears a general more to his soldiers than springing into the first ranks of danger and fatigue, and sharing with them in every hardship and peril.

In the sickness which afflicted Alexander in Cilicia, when Philip of Arcania gave him a potion which was said to be poisoned, he displayed a mind truly magnanimous. He presented the physician with the accusing letter, and took the draught at the same instant. Had it really been as it was reported, his noble confidence in the faithfulness of friendship, at that moment, would have deserved the tears of the whole world, at the undeserved death of the noblest, the bravest, and most generous of heroes that ever graced the page of history or the book of life. The kind treatment which the family of Darius received from him, after the battle of the Straits in Syria, does high honour to the sensibility of his heart, and the respect which his noble mind paid to ruined majesty. He ordered them to be honoured as princes, not as prisoners. Few conquerors would have behaved like him, when so many beautiful women were in their possession. He then put in practice the precepts which he had learnt from his instructor Aris-

totle, who taught him to put a just restraint upon his passions. By such conduct he far surpassed his favourite Achilles, and to have equalled him was his greatest ambition. The remark which he made upon this occasion was, "that they were great eyesores." A very nasty expression—so nasty, that I am sure his elegant mind could not form it, therefore the fault must lay upon the translator.

When Antipater accused Olympius, Alexander's mother to him, "I wonder," replied he, "that Antipater should not know that one tear of a mother effaces a thousand such letters as these!" His heart must have been formed of Heaven's softest materials. Yet, engrafted on its tender surface, were all the godlike virtues that could adorn a heathen hero. He remonstrated strongly with his valiant friends for permitting themselves to sink into the voluptuous manners of the Persians. His reasons for an opposite conduct were nervous, and worthy of Alexander. He concluded by saying, "The end and perfection of my victories was to avoid the vices and infirmities of those whom I have subdued!"—which words he strengthened by the vigour of his example.

In his last pursuit after Darius, in the course of so long and fatiguing a march, he and his soldiers were all ready to faint with thirst. Whilst they were in that situation, some Macedonians, who had found some water, brought it for the benefit of their wives and children: coming up at a time when Alexander was almost choaked with thirst, they offered him some. He took the helmet in his hand that contained it, but looking round, he perceived the eyes of all his soldiers fixed with eagerness upon the vessel: without tasting a drop, he immediately returned it with thanks, saying, "should he only drink, the rest would be quite faint and justly dissatisfied." After this great act of forbearance and magnanimity, what soldier would not have followed such a general through all the flames of thirst to the very brink of death?

The fate to which he doomed Bessus, who murdered Darius, by some may be stiled cruel; but in my opinion the greatest cruelty would have been to have permitted such a monster to live upon the earth.

Alexander, in many instances, gave evident proofs of the tender and virtuous sensibility of his heart, particularly by his sorrow for the murder of Darius, and his grief at the death of that unfortunate monarch's queen. Besides his regret for her as an amiable woman, it deprived him of an opportunity of his shewing his respect to herself, by exercising that clemency and good nature towards her and her's with which his feeling heart abounded. When he arrived in Arcania, a party of Barbarians meeting with the detachment of soldiers who had the charge of Bucephalus, fought and took them prisoners: upon which Alexander sent to them, desiring the horse might be given up immediately; which was instantly complied with. Alexander not only paid a ransom for his steed, but ever after treated them with the most distinguishing marks of his kindness. The manly generosity of this hero towards all his enemies, must ever touch the hearts of all soldiers with admiration and emulation.

There is one spot in his character—the method which he adopted to gain intelligence of what Philotas said of him (when intoxicated), by means of Antigone, his mistress. But we must recollect that we are reviewing the character of a man, and not of a god—of a man born with our passions, our appetites, and all the defects of our humbled natures;—we ought to recollect this, and instead of reprobating Alexander because he has shewn himself a mortal by one frail action, we ought to admire, to emulate the character, who was faultless, that one action so small was capable of casting a shadow upon so bright a name.

From the inward excellency of Alexander's own soul, he was not suspicious of the designs of others, therefore he was credulous to a fault, by believing almost every thing that was told him; particularly the tales of any who accused others of calumniating his fame. This was a point that touched the master-chord of his heart, and if any thing could subdue the virtue of his heart to revenge, it was this. The conspiracy of Drinnus was too cruelly punished, and I am afraid some were innocent who fell in the blood that was shed

on this occasion. Alexander could not be blamed for the death of Clitus; although he had drank a quantity of wine, yet he bore his repeated insolence for a long time with great patience, and after the impulse of a moment of madness and justly raised anger, his grief was so excessive that he would have plunged the steel into his own bosom, had he not been prevented by the surrounding officers. The deepest blot on his life was the affair in India, when he stipulated with a town to surrender, and pass in safety from the gates; but during the time of the garrison marching out, he fell upon them, and put them all to the sword. If this incident is related truly by Plutarch, or translated as it ought to be understood, Alexander gave a stab to his own glory in this one transaction more than all the combined powers of his enemies could have accomplished in as many years as he had conquered cities. I hope it has been misrepresented, for on all other similar occasions he behaved as it became the character of a man of honour, a generous soldier, and a just king. The imposition which he wished to put upon posterity by leaving those gigantic arms on the banks of the Hydaspes, was certainly not right, as it might have lead future generations into great mistakes concerning the size of that race of Macedonians. But in no other light I see it blamable: it appears to me as intended merely to throw the poor Indians into a fright at the contemplation of such armour; thinking what would have been their fates had they fallen into the power of such sized men, when headed by such a general as Alexander. At the death of his friend Hephestion, he again forgot the humanity of his nature; but his soul was then wrung with anguish for the death of one whom he so tenderly esteemed. It was a custom among the Heathens to sacrifice a number of people at the decease of a friend. The idea prevailed with them, that these souls would attend him with more magnificence into the presence of Pluto, and render the happiness of the departed more complete; thus thinking, Alexander sacrificed to the manes of the friend of his soul, the whole nation of the Cuffions determining that a hero so beloved should enter the mansions of the dead like the friend of the conqueror of the world. Alexander himself, some little time after, died of a fever.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

I shall commence my remarks on the life of Cæsar, from the time of his paying his own ransom to the Cilician Pirates, nothing very striking having marked his conduct before that period. The barbarity of his behaviour to those men, in ordering them to be crucified, does not give me a very favourable idea of his heart, for at the age when he executed this horrid cruelty, most men feel their souls more prone to be the subjects of a mild humanity, than the savage slaves of wanton barbarity.

Though placing the statues and other honorary monuments of Marius in the capital was a strong mark of his ambition and his boldness, the effect of this boldness succeeded to his wish. The people, pleased at such a marked piece of courage and defiance to the foes of that great man, applauded the action, and extolled him as the only relation worthy so brave a Roman.

In the affair of Clodius, who not only violated the sacred mysteries of the goddess Bona, but even attempted the chastity of Pampija, he was basely lenient. But Cæsar at that time seemed determined to sacrifice all domestic honour to his popularity with the multitude.

When he read the History of the Life of Alexander the Great, he burst into tears, and regretted that he was now arrived, unlaureled, at the very age before which Alexander had conquered the world. This piece of weakness appears to me very despicable.

His first military expedition was against the Galicians and the Lucilians. He vanquished them, and made some very wise laws respecting the payment of debts, with justice to the creditor and ease to the debtor. Throughout all his campaigns in Gaul he behaved with the most delicate honour. His personal bravery was truly admirable, at the same time that his abilities as a general astonish-

ed the universe. His mind was as well adapted for the labours of the cabinet as the field, for by his being at a distance from Rome with his army, he had frequent opportunities, in his repeated messages to the senate, to display in their full lustre his talents as a statesman. At the commencement of the civil wars between him and Pompey, he proposed to his adversary that they should both lay aside their pretensions and animosity, and retire as private men. This certainly evinced that the principle of love for his country—that principle so innate in the breast of almost every Roman, yet glowed in his, and that he preferred her safety to his own grandeur. Pompey refused, and all the horrors of a civil war raged with such extreme fury, that nothing but the final fall of one of the generals could terminate the misery of the republic.

After the memorable battle of Pharsalia, where Pompey was entirely defeated, the speech which Cæsar made when he entered his enemy's camp, strewed with the bodies of the slain, is truly beautiful:—"This they would have! They forced me to this necessity! Caius Cæsar must have done this, or have lost the glory of all his former victories, by dastardly dismissing his army." These thoughts are so sublimely pathetic, that we must acknowledge the superior nature of the man, crowned with victory, who could think and speak as he did, traversing the abandoned camp of Pompey, treading over the expiring bodies of his countrymen, of whose death he must know he was a principle cause, must have produced such excruciating agonies in his mind, that I would not have had all the honours of Cæsar to have felt as he must have done in these dreadful moments. The tears he shed over the severed head of Pompey, graced him much more than all the laurels he had gathered, from those of Gallicia to those he plucked from the field of Pharsalia. When Cato slew himself after the battle of Thapsacus, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, because thou envied me the honour of sparing thy life." This clemency to all Pompey's party who survived the defeat is truly generous. The conquests of Cæsar were of more importance than those of Alexander (whom he proposed to imitate) because those of that young warrior almost all vanished into air when he drew his last breath; but those of the Roman continued subjugated to Italy for years after. He was allowed a separate triumph for Egypt, Pontus and Africa, and the last for the conquest of Juba.

He projected many astonishing schemes, one of which, if it had been accomplished, would have made an eighth wonder of the world; his design was to penetrate the Isthmus of Corinth. He also meditated to divert the rivers Apian and Tyber, so as to carry them directly from Rome to Circanum, and from thence to the sea near Torracina: Likewise he intended to drain all the marshes surrounding Mœmentuna, and by so doing, gain ground sufficient to employ many thousands in agriculture and other husbandry.

Inumerable were the premeditated patriotic projects of this truly great man, and had he lived to accomplish his wonderful designs, they would have been of more utility to Rome than all her pompous victories put together.

His regulation of the time was of great use to his country, as it provided a remedy for the unavoidable confusion which the want of such an arrangement occasioned in Rome. It was not consonant to the penetration of his judgment, or to the love he bore his country, to risk the affection of the people by attempting as he did the title of king, an appellation which sounded in the ears of those old republicans harsher than would have done the sound of all their names placed in some bloody proscription.

His death is most dreadful, and must shock every heart when we contemplate its particulars. What had Cæsar done that Pompey had not done? Yet Pompey was pitied, and Cæsar murdered—he fell unaided under the hands of numberless assassins; but to none of them would he resign, till Brutus, his adopted son, plunged his weapon in the side of the already dying deer.

The ingratitude of his favourite was a deeper stab to his heart than

all his bleeding wounds—he struggled no more, but folding himself in his robe—"And thou too, Brutus!" he exclaimed, and dropped to the earth, oppressed with wounds and grief. Thus died Caius Julius Cæsar, one of the greatest heroes that ever graced the page of history.

THE COMPARISON.

Alexander the Great was born a king.—Julius Cæsar, a citizen, but then a citizen of Rome who was admitted to the consulship, was equal to any king on earth, saving the duration of his power. They both possesed the same elevation of soul, and both the same thirst for glory. The most profuse generosity marked the character of the one as the other.

By Cæsar's bounty (but evidently in this cause it arose from a very interested motive) he gained the love of the people, who raised him by their exertions to all his dignities till he arrived at the consulship. In regard to the softer feelings of the heart, Cæsar was more variable than Alexander, the tender current of whose soul (except when distorted by intoxication) always flowed in the same clear and delicious stream of mild humanity. Yet this softness of soul did not unfit him for the vigorous exertions of heroic deeds.—No, in these he was equal to Cæsar, or any man before or after him.

The ambition of Cæsar aimed at the subversion of the republic, that having the whole power of the commonwealth in his own hands, he might raise what armies he pleased, and carry his forces even to the verge of the earth, so to evince by the splendour of his actions, and his generosity to his enemies, his superiority over his fellow mortals.

But Alexander soared even to a more daring height; he aspired to be a god, and certainly in all his actions he appeared more than man. He possessed the beauty and wit of Apollo, the dauntless valour of Mars, the courageous wisdom of Pallas, and stamped it all with the dignity which graced the brows of the Ammonion Jupiter, his reputed father. If I must give a preference to either hero, let it be the King of Macedon: he was void of the austere severity which continually clouded the countenance of Cæsar, which even oppressed the most independent of his friends: on the contrary, the open candour, and beautiful urbanity which played upon the features of Alexander, attracted all hearts to his subjection, if not to his friendship.

These are my thoughts on these two great men, which just amount to this:—that Cæsar was an ambitious man, brave in the field, wise in the state, elegant in literature, humane of heart, and a character worthy of Rome. Alexander's soul panted with equally as ardent a thirst for glory; he was the bravest of men, and generous as brave. His mind was adorned with all the beauties of letters, and his heart filled with all the tender and fascinating graces which can meliorate the rugged passions of man, elevate his soul, and almost raise him to the skies a demigod.—*Ecce Homo!*

1795. ROBERT KER PORTER.

SPECIMENS FROM COPPINGER.

COPPINGER is so little known, that our readers cannot be displeased on seeing some specimens of his genius transcribed into this Miscellany. The following are of the lighter kind, and are extracted from a volume entitled, "Poems and Songs, and Love Verses, upon several Subjects. By Matthew Coppinger, Gent. 1682."

A SONG.

Coy Celia, veil those charming eyes,
From whose surprise their's none can part;
For he that gazes, surely dies,
Or leaves behind a conquer'd heart.

I durst not once presume to look,
Or cast my wary eyes aside,
But as a boy that cons his book,
Close sitting by his master's side.

Thus Heathens at the sun's uprise
Unto the ground did bow their head,
Not able with their feeble eyes
To view the god they worshipped.

ANOTHER.

I will not tell her that she's fair,
For that she knows as well as I,
And that her virtues equal are
Unto the glories of her eye:

And that I love her well she knows;—
For who can view that heavenly face,
Not paying that respect he owes
To beauty, bearing such a grace?

But this I'll tell, and tell her true,
She takes upon her too much state;
For, by the gods, it would undo
A king to love at such a rate.

Let common beauties boast the power
Of some uncommon excellence,
And thank dame Nature for the dower
Of that decoying charming sense:

Adorn themselves with pearls and gold,
In rubies and rich diamonds shine,
In choicest silks that may be sold,
And all to make such ladies fine.

These are like some rich monument
Rais'd all of carv'd and costly stones,
Painted and gilt for ornament,
But full within of dead men's bones.

Such common ways my Celia scorns,
Her lovely soul is too sublime;
She's not complete that clothes adorn,
Or does in ought but nature shine.

ON A SIGH.

Go, mournful sigh! haste to my fair,
And to her what thou know'st declare;
Tell her that thou wert so opprest,
Within the prison of my breast,
That having broke the gaol, thou fledst to her for rest.

But if unkindly she deny,
Then shall thy wretched gaoler die;
And by this means thou shalt be free
From thy confinement, she from thee,
And I from all my grief and wretched misery.

But yet, poor mournful breath! beware
Thou dost not draw from her a tear:
For if thou dost, I will confine
Thee to this hollow breast of mine,
And give thee no more leave or time to wander there.

For who can tell, but she may be
So loving as to pity thee,
And on thy sorrow notice take,
And entertain thee for my sake,
In Paradise of joy and full felicity.

ANECDOTES AND SKETCHES.

Posthumous Inscriptions.

IT was the desire of Sir William Jones, with reference to the friendship that had existed between himself and the late Lord Ashburton, that the following simple couplet might alone distinguish his own tomb:

"With none to flatter, none to recommend,
DUNNING approv'd and mark'd him as a friend."

In the same spirit, Lord Brook, desirous only of commemorating his intimacy with Sir Philip Sidney, directed it to be asserted, on his tomb, that he had been—

"Servant to Queen Elizabeth,
Counsellor to King James,
And friend to Sir Philip Sidney!"

A Deserter from the Prussian service being unexpectedly overtaken by those sent in pursuit of him, whilst he was merry-making with some peasants, the alarm had such an effect on him, that, after having made a loud cry on the first assault, he became quite stupified, and suffered himself to be led away without making the least resistance. When he was afterwards brought to trial, he could not be prevailed upon by any means to speak a single word; but was immoveable as a statue, and did not appear even to comprehend any thing that was said or done to him. Being committed to prison, he neither eat, drank, or slept, nor had he any manner of evacuation: neither threats, promises, nor prayers, could draw an answer from him; but he still remained motionless, as if destitute of all sensation. At last, his irons being knocked off, he was led out, and desired to go where he would. He, however, could stir neither hand nor foot, insensible to what was passing around him, and, after remaining twenty days in this state, he fell down dead.

DUKE OF ORLEANS, Regent of France, who died in the year 1723.—The author of "The Private Life of Lewis XV." vol. vi. p. 131, says,—"That incest was a mere sport to him. In fact, if his love for the Abbess de Chelles, his daughter, is not thoroughly confirmed, it is difficult to deny his having been smitten with the charms of the Duchess of Berri, whose hands, which were the most beautiful that a woman can possibly

have had, particularly enchanted him. He deplored her death rather as a lover in despair, than as an afflicted father."

A person was guillotined at Cologne, in 1803, who confessed his having perpetrated no less than 32 murders, and committed 180 burglaries. Among these victims were two of his wives!!

The ORDER of the GARTER was instituted on St. George's Day, the 23d of April, 1350.

Edward being engaged in a war with France, for the obtaining that crown, in order to draw into England great multitudes of foreigners, with whom he might negociate either for their personal service, or aids of troops to assist him in that undertaking, ordered, during the truce that then subsisted between the two crowns, publication to be made of a great tournament to be held at Windsor; an expedient, says Rapin, which could not fail of success, because it was entirely agreeable to the taste of that age. Accordingly many persons of distinction came over, to all of whom he gave an honourable reception, carressing them in such a manner that they could never sufficiently admire his politeness, magnificence and liberality. To render these entertainments the more solemn, and to free himself also from the ceremonies, to which the difference of rank and condition would have subjected him, he caused a circular hall of boards to be run up at Windsor, 200 feet in diameter. There it was that he feasted all the knights at one table, which was called the round table, in memory of the great Arthur, who, as it is pretended, instituted an order of knighthood by that name. Next year he caused a more solid building to be erected, that he might continue yearly the same diversions. During that time he treated with those several lords about the aids wherewith each could furnish him, in proportion to his forces. His rival, King Philip, could not see without jealousy, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Flemings, and Frenchmen themselves, flocked to assist at these tournaments; he suspected some hidden design in these entertainments, and to break Edward's measures, caused the like to be published in his dominions; which meeting with success, proved a countermine to Edward's main design, so that he did not long continue to keep up his round table. From thence, however, it is generally agreed, he took the first hint of instituting the order of the garter. But as his purpose in erecting this order was very different from that which had induced him to revive Arthur's round table, as he had in this no private views, no ambitious scheme of engaging such as should be admitted into this fraternity to assist him in his wars; he thought proper, in order to obviate the like jealousies and suspicion as had alarmed King Philip, to signify by his motto the purity of his intentions, and to retort shame upon all those who should put any malignant construction upon his design in instituting this order. This therefore I take to be the true meaning and import of the famous motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. The not understanding the purport of which gave rise, in all probability, to that vulgar story of the Countess of Salisbury's garter, rejected by all the best writers.

MADEMOISELLE DE RIEUX.—Anthony Duprat, Lord of Nantouillet, and Provost of Paris, in the reign of Charles IX. was accustomed to boast that no man had so many powerful enemies as himself. "At London said he, "I set Queen Elizabeth at nought; every day I slander the mistresses of the Duke of Anjou, and the King of Navarre; and I have had the pleasure of breaking with the Duke of Guise." Some time afterwards Mademoiselle de Rieux, the Duke of Anjou's favourite (who was as handsome as Venus and as haughty as a Breton), passing on horseback upon the Key de l'Ecole, and seeing Nantouillet approach on foot, followed by his guards, flew at him like lightning, threw him down, and trampled him under her horses feet. It was this lady (says Brantome) who, in a manlike manner, with her own hand, killed Antinotti, a Florentine, whom she married for love, and whom she discovered in bed with another woman.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE POOR.

(Continued from page 315, vol. v.)

Letter VII.

For the Universal Mag.

THERE seems to be a prevailing opinion, that when a person undertakes a parochial office, he immediately sinks beneath the feelings of humanity, and ceases to be a man, by hardening his heart like the nether millstone. This notion is not only firmly fixed in the minds of the lowest, but of those in the highest ranks of society; and also the intermediate classes are influenced by it. If this prejudice could not boast of an higher origin than of yesterday, it might have been suffered to pass unnoticed; but it is deeply rooted in time, and it has fixed such a strong bias upon the judgment of many, that while there is a pauper to complain, that his petition has not been answered to the extent of his wishes, and a compassionate person to listen to the tale, it will be impossible entirely to eradicate it.

The influence of this prejudice has led a noble lord, high in office, to hint that an overseer or a guardian of the poor might be induced by interest, so far to forget himself and his duty, that he ought not to be trusted in making a bargain of profit and loss for securing a parish against the expense of bringing up an illegitimate child, lest he should be tempted to act improperly by it in his official capacity, when he cannot possibly have any more advantage in dealing unfairly with an helpless, innocent infant, than any other parishioner for whom he is acting, as he pays no more than his proportionable part of the assessment.

Can we boast of enlarged and enlightened minds, if we harbour such narrow and illiberal suspicions?—suspicions which ought not to be named, without strong and positive facts to support them, for the idea they raise in the mind is repugnant to our natural feelings, and to the principles of that excellent religion we profess, and on which our future hope depends.

In a trial at Guildhall, in an action of *Indubitatus Assumsit*, brought by the overseers of the parish of St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, to recover three notes given by the defendant, as security to indemnify the parish from any expense for bringing up an illegitimate child, it was argued, that the permitting them to take more than the bare maintenance, was making it their interest that the child should not live. It was thought a shocking thing to administer a temptation to them to act with negligence in the most important part of their duty, which, it was sincerely hoped, was resisted much more than it was possible it might be on some occasions.

What these imaginary occasions may be I am totally unacquainted with, but I am induced to believe, from the observations I have made, that there are more illegitimate children die when nursed by their parent, out of an house of industry, than when they are nursed in it. What influence can it be supposed that an overseer has with the mother of such a child, to induce her to act worse than a brute by it? She comes weekly or monthly for her allowance, and is paid it; but an overseer must be lost to all sense of shame and self-preservation, even to hint to the mother to use any means to destroy her child.

But admitting such infant or infants are to be brought up in a workhouse, and more immediately under the eye of an overseer, can it be thought, upon a moment's reflection, that he is so far lost to all regard for his own personal safety, as to tamper either with the mother, the nurse, the governor, or his wife, to neglect their duty in not attending to the infant or infants under their care? For what should he do it? He can have no motive: interest is out of the question; for the expense to an individual would not amount to six-pence a year during his life.

Such severe and unlimited reflections on the conduct of men in public stations, will be a check to every person of principle, and it must prevent them from stepping forward to counteract that system of feasting and trafficking which has been intro-

duced in transacting parochial affairs, and bad as matters frequently are, we may expect to see them worse.

To calm the fears of well-meaning persons on this head, I will endeavour as far as I am able, by facts, to decide the question, whether incorporated houses tend to increase or lessen the chances of human life?

Here it is necessary to acknowledge, that the proofs on either side, which are recorded, and may be considered as facts, are few and scanty; but such as they are I will produce them.

In the house appropriated for the use of the poor of the united parishes of the city of Lincoln, the number of paupers, for the year ending the first day of June, 1803, amounted to 150, of which there were eight children under five years of age; 54 from 5 to 14, and of the whole number 10 died within the year.

Diseases.	Ages.
1 Atrophy	85
1 Dropsy	83
1 Epilepsy	65
1 Palsy	48
1 Fever	6
1 Water in the head	2
3 Convulsions	1 3 weeks. 2 5 days.

1 Deranged, and found hanging in his cell.

In the house erected for the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, in the town of Dover, and the county of Kent, a register has been kept for eight years, of the diseases and deaths, ending the first day of April, 1803. The average number of paupers were for each of the eight years 113, and their ages and numbers were classed as follows:

No.	Ages.		
34	from 60	to 90	and upwards.
20	40	60	
11	20	40	
23	10	20	
19	5	10	
6	under 5		
113			

Of this medium number for eight years, there died in that period 50 persons, of the following diseases, and ages.

Seven were entirely worn out by time, and their ages together made 568.

Five brought in almost dead, their ages not known.

Four, palsy, ages 81, 72, 66, 36.

Two, mortifications, ages 77, 60.

One, fracture of the thigh, and in consequence of it an abscess, age 75.

Five, dropsy, ages 71, 70, 63, 62, 60.

One, diarrhœa, age 52.

One, a catarrh, age 69.

One, by the effect of paint, age 60.

Five, worn out by intemperance, ages 71, 60, 50, 48, 30.

One, a cancer, age 63.

Six, consumptions, ages 71, 60, 52, 48, 3, 2.

One, in a fit, age 57.

One, an abscess in the side, age 56.

One, an obstruction, age 53.

One, suddenly, age 50.

One, ill upwards of 30 years, age 44.

Two, venereal, and rotten, ages 30, 36.

One, a fever, caught out of the house, age 13.

Three infants, born diseased, ages 6 months, 4 ditto, 1 ditto.

Many of the paupers who die in a workhouse, are not only brought into it in the last stage of an incurable disorder, but sometimes within a few hours of the death of the patient; and there are more with a constitution broken down with intemperance and venereal taints, and infants when born are infected with the diseases of their parents; but they are all to be considered as lessening the chances of human life, in a house for the reception of the poor.

We may as well impute the destruction of the human race by war to workhouses, as many of the deaths which happen in them. But with every disadvantage I would ask, whether there is any thing appears in the foregoing lists of diseases and deaths to assist prejudice in painting the guardians of the poor in that savage character it too often represents them. Is there any proof appears on which suspicion can found a conjecture, that infants or children under fourteen years of age were dealt with unfairly?

In the house for the united parishes

in the city of Lincoln, they lost 5 out of 62 under fourteen years of age, but they were of disorders common to children.

In the house belonging to the parish of St. Mary, in Dover, they buried 6 out of their medium number of 48, in eight years; and though the small pox in the natural way went through the whole family, they did not lose a patient of it, when it was very fatal in the town.

But before I draw any hasty conclusion from these lists, I shall make a computation from Dr. Halley's tables of the mortality of the city of Breslaw, the capital of Silesia, of the chances of arriving to the periods mentioned in the preceding classes.

Class from 1 to 5 Years:

It is 2,72, or nearly 2¾ to 1, that an infant one year old does not reach five years.

In this class there was one died of a fever in the house at Lincoln, and two of consumptions at Dover in eight years.

Class from 5 to 10 Years:

In this class it is 9,3, or rather better than 9 and half-a-quarter to 1, that a child of five years of age does not live to ten years; and notwithstanding there were 19 children in the house at Dover, they did not bury one in this class.

Class from 10 to 20 Years:

Here it is 8,64, or between 8½ and 8¾ to 1, that a child of 10 years does not reach 20; and out of 23 in the house at Dover they buried but one.

Class from 20 to 40 Years:

It is in this class 2,91, or nearly 3 to 1, that a person of twenty years of age lives to forty. They buried in this class at Dover five, but two of them were brought in rotten, to die of the venereal disease.

Class from 40 to 60 Years:

In this class it is 1,19, or not quite 1¼ to 1, that a person of forty lives to sixty, and out of their medium average of 20 for each year, they buried at the house at Dover 18 in eight years, but many of them were in the last stage of their disease, when they were brought in, and lived but a short time.

It may be remarked in these classes that is from 40 to 60, the greatest number of paupers die in a workhouse. By the time they arrive at the meridian of life, they have, by the indulgence of their sensual appetites, ruined their constitutions, and contracted a variety of incurable disorders, which snap short the thread of their existence; while they who in their youth, and manhood, have been more temperate, but are compelled by poverty to become inhabitants of a well-regulated house; they generally live to an extreme old age.

When we are estimating the chances of human life in a workhouse, we are not indiscriminately to take an equal number of persons, but we are to select them as nearly as possible of the same age, the same or similar habits, and the same debilitated constitutions. If we neglect to adopt this plan, all our calculations will be founded in error.

What is the value of a life, pinched with poverty, of the age of 70 years, in a miserable cottage, and wanting the common necessaries to stimulate the languid powers of nature, which are flagging and ready to stop of themselves? In a miserable hut, exposed to the chilling blasts of a severe winter, the chance is against them whether they can live to the spring.

The inhabitants of a workhouse may be divided into three classes, the young, the vicious, and the old, and all of which seem to have but a slender hold of life. Children are taken off by the cutting of teeth, small-pox, measles, and a variety of diseases, which may be said to be peculiar to their tender years; vicious indulgencies soon infeeble the most robust constitution, and the cold hand of poverty chills old age. The question, whether a well-regulated workhouse increases or diminishes the chances of human life, may easily be resolved, if prejudice is to be shaken while it hath a prop on which it can lean.

Will the taking the poor from an unwholesome and starving, to a moderate and invigorating diet; from nakedness to cloathing; from filth to cleanliness; from cold to warmth; from noxious to pure air; and where medical assistance is immediately procured, and every thing which is prescribed, even to wine, provided; will all these advantages

tend to shorten human life? If they will, then cold, nakedness, and want, are the best preservers of it. Those who are already predetermined in their minds to the contrary side of the question, they may answer, what is theory, or one or two solitary instances, to experience and facts, if it can be proved that in general the poor have died in a greater proportion, after their being taken from their cottages to a workhouse. But how is this to be proved? Is it by going to a house where they are suffered to indulge in intemperance, filth and vice? Such houses there have been, and I believe there still are some, to the disgrace of the society which suffers it. This is not the fault of the institution, but the abuse of it, and a remedy ought to be applied for such abuses by statute. Are we to estimate the chances of human life from such places? Surely not. Who would select lives for leases, or annuities, from a disorderly family, where the chances are two to one between them, and a well-regulated house?

When workhouses are regulated as they ought to be, the chance of prolonging human life is evidently in their favour.

I am convinced, that if gentlemen will take the trouble of examining the internal economy and regulations of the incorporated houses, they will find in the far greatest part of them healthy and robust children, with florid countenances, training up with the promising appearance of having some muscular strength to enable them to support the toils of war, or the labours of the field.

If our law-givers should ever see the necessity of inviting men of integrity and public spirit to step forward to correct parochial abuses, whether in the distribution or non-distribution of charities, or in the expenditure of the money raised by assessments, and of giving them power of bringing delinquents to justice, and of making them, when legally convicted, pay all expenses out of their own purses; we may then hope to see the management of the affairs of the poor put on a more favourable aspect.

This would be the means of putting to rest many of the questions and oppositions of designing men, to perplex the minds of well-meaning people; and if every parish had persons of respectability to inspect into the state of the poor, to see that they were maintained with credit to the society and comfort to them, it would no longer be asked whether workhouses lessen the chances of the lives of their inhabitants, for it would then be seen they are increased by them.

Any plan that will enforce regularity and industry will answer a double purpose; it will lessen the number of the poor, and considerably diminish the expense for keeping them.

Though the magnitude of the evils we labour under are large, when men of great minds are in power, much may be expected from them; and instead of temporising schemes to answer the purposes of a day, let us now hope soon to see plans to produce permanent good in every department of public trust in the state.

ROSA MATILDA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

I perceive, by your account of the Poet Montgomery, that it is your intention to present to the public, from time to time, sketches of persons of distinguished genius, together with specimens of their writings. The plan appears to me to be both novel and interesting; beneficial to those who write, and valuable to those who read.

The lady, of whose life I am now about to relate a few scattered particulars, and to whose Poems I shall at the same time call your attention, is really a Mrs. CHARLOTTE DACRE, though, to use her own words, as expressed in the title page of her "Hours of Solitude," she has been long "better known by the name of Rosa Matilda." Her history, if properly detailed, would, I suspect, be highly amusing. Her life, though short, has been eventful, full of incidents, diversified by travel, and fraught with that knowledge which is only to be acquired by an extensive intercourse with mankind. Her person is something short of the middle stature, but it is finely rounded and

proportioned: her eyes are highly animated; and her countenance, though strongly marked, is altogether uncommonly attractive. These charms are heightened by mental acquisitions and accomplishments. Her conversation is no less gratifying than her personal appearance: her wit is such as few men can parry with any success.

Such is the recollection I entertain of our fair authoress. I have not seen her since the summer of 1803, when she resided in the vicinity of Portman-square, and when, at her own apartments, she shewed me several of the Poems which are comprised in the two volumes lately published by her. She was then a writer for "The Morning Herald," both in poetry and prose, an employment for which she had been liberally engaged on the recommendation of Dr. Walcott, who also is better known by the name of "Peter Pindar." To the suggestions of this veteran in verse we owe, if I do not mistake Rosa's assertion, the collected publication of her poetic effusions, some of which had appeared in the daily newspapers. I *could* treat you, Sir, with a descriptive portrait of Peter, as I heard it from the mouth of Rosa, with all that vigour and vivacity of mind so natural to her; but I forbear—though it was a piece for which the author of "The Baviad" would certainly have thanked the fair artist!

The first circumstance that strikes one upon opening the productions of this FEMALE MOORE (you cannot mistake the application of my allusion), is the singularity of their dedication. It is not to Thomas Little, esq. nor to Monk Lewis, nor to Peter Pindar, nor to Viscount Strangford, nor even to his Grace of Queensbury, that the songs of Rosa are addressed. No, Sir, passing over those who might be supposed most susceptive of the tender passions, Rosa has selected for the subject of her admiration, and the object of her pursuit, that very respectable country gentleman JOHN PENN, esq. lineally inheriting the character and property of the founder of Pennsylvania. Mr. Penn, though a grave and worthy person, is indeed the author of two large volumes of what is sometimes called Poetry, but he has not till now, been pointed out, by the finger-post of dedication, as the "*Patron of Literature*," and as "condescending to correct the labours, improve the taste, and call forth the talents," of a fascinating young woman.

ROSA, more honestly than any other female living, will pardon this drollery in one who is an ardent and sincere admirer of her literary productions. She has unquestionably great genius. Her thoughts are her own, and so is her versification. Bold, spirited, and original, she seems at once to demand applause: she disdains to *insinuate* herself into the reader's approbation.

The following Poem is in her best style, and will best exemplify the justice of my opinion respecting her as a writer:

How wild is the struggle, how deep is the anguish
That preys on my bosom, by fancy refin'd;
I feel in this torture I long cannot languish,
A torture that springs from a *doubt* in the mind.

I feel, and I feel it with deep melancholy,
Impure is the passion I cherish for thee;
My lover, oh! speak, is my flame not unholy?
O! speak, and thy voice shall be *conscience* to me.

O! speak thou, and calm me, thy words like the show'r
Arabia's scorch'd desarts descending to cheer,
Shall soon, by their soft, their enliv'ning pow'r,
Refresh the hot soul that exhales not a tear.

O! this *right* and this *wrong*, it can ne'er be ideal,
Nor fancy, nor priestcraft, as sceptics would say;
Yet whatever the case, sure the tortures are real,
Which harass the wretch who finds *doubt* on the way.

O! how my heart beats, how I start, how I tremble,
If lonely I wake in the stillness of night,

I see round my bed shadowy visions assemble,
Their air is forlorn, and their garments not bright.

Ah! these are the spirits of *doubt* that surround me,
Their voices, now moaning, now whisp'ring, I hear;
Their looks are unsettl'd, their gestures confound me,
Their figures that change in the mist are not clear.

Such, such is my soul, oh! my friend, oh! my brother,
Too great between virtue and love is the strife,
Then I'll yield my best hopes at the feet of another,
And if I *must* love, it shall prey on my life.

I consider the following, entitled "The Kiss," to rank among the most finished and least exceptionable productions of Rosa's Muse:

The greatest bliss
Is in a kiss—
A kiss of love refin'd,
When springs the soul
Without controul,
And blends the bliss with mind.

For if desire
Alone inspire,
The kiss not *me* can charm;
The eye must beam
With *chasten'd* gleam
That would *my* soul disarm.

What fond delight
Does love excite
When sentiment takes part!
The falt'ring sigh,
Voluptuous eye,
And palpitating heart.

Ye fleet too fast—
Sweet moments, last
A little longer mine!
Like Heaven's bow
Ye fade—ye go;
Too tremulously fine!

Her volumes contain several Poems written by a gentleman who subscribes himself *Azor*, with whom she maintained an amatory correspondence in verse. Azor is no common rhymer, but his stanzas present only a foil to those of his poetical mistress. She complains, in some good lines inscribed to her patron, that amidst

——Men beyond conception base,
And women false and vain,
Her wandering heart ne'er found a place;
Cast back on her again.

But where could the possessor of such feelings as are exhibited in the following Poem, "To Him who says he Loves," expect soon to meet with an adequate return of affection?

You tell me that you truly love:
Ah! know you well what love does mean?
Does neither whim nor fancy move
The rapture of your transient dream?
Tell me, when absent do you think
O'er ev'ry look and ev'ry sigh?
Do you in melancholy sink,
And hope and doubt you know not why?

When present, do you die to say
How much you love, yet fear to tell?
Does her breath melt your soul away?
A touch, your nerves with transport swell?
Or do you faint with sweet excess
Of pleasure rising into pain,
When hoping you may e'er possess
The object you aspire to gain?

The charms of every other fair
With coldness could you learn to view?
Fondly unchang'd to her repair,
With transports ever young and new?
Could you, for her, fame, wealth despise?
In poverty and toil feel blest?
Drink sweet delusion from her eyes,
Or smile at ruin on her breast?

And tell me, at her loss or hate,
Would *death* your only refuge prove?
Ah! if in aught you hesitate.
Coward! you dare not say you love.

I could select many other passages from the volumes of Rosa Matilda, equally creditable to her abilities; but, being apprehensive that I have already extended my observations quite far enough, I now subscribe myself, Sir, Your's,

July, 1806. AMICUS.

POETRY AND PAINTING.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

Though any thing that tends to create a rivalry between sister arts

may, by the timid, be accounted dangerous, or by the fastidious, be termed indelicate; yet I cannot refrain from troubling you with a few ideas on the constitutional connexion between the twin-born arts of poetry and painting, and the direct nature of talent required for a proficiency in each.

The Poets would fancy that their art owes its origin to the first throbs of love, which awakened sensibility in the soul. He who first attuned language to versification, say they,

"Writ with a pen made of a Cupid's quill."

The Painter, with equal probability, might deduce his pursuit from a date of primeval antiquity. The first lovely face that excited fondness in the breast of feeling, may be well supposed to have inspired the principles of that imitative art which would preserve the object of desire through every period of unavoidable separation; which would enable the enthusiast in the cause of beauty to "see his fair one where she was not."

Admitting these illustrious arts to be of equal antiquity, different qualities, if not propensities, seem essentially necessary to the mind of the practitioner. Taste, which may be defined a quick feeling of all that is elegant and harmonious in the combinations of nature, is the groundwork of every structure that the arts can raise; but it is evident that the mere sense to perceive beauty is not sufficient for the comprehension of its principles; or the connoisseur, propelled by active sentiments of admiration, would become an artist. I must consider that system of modern philosophers, which ascribes the destination of effort to the effect of accident, in most instances erroneous. Sir Isaac Newton, it is contended, would not probably have become a student in astronomy, if the chance of youth had not thrown in his way arithmetical calculations; but, with deference to those celebrated persons who maintain this argument, I must venture to suppose that Newton's bent of mind would have led him to delineate the paths of the planets, had he never seen numerical figures till the age of maturity. In short, Sir, I would wish to advance the belief of nature having endowed different minds with distinct properties requisite for the various walks of the arts, the sciences, and of common life.

Presupposing this circumstance, I am induced to consider the qualities requisite for the Poet and the Painter materially different. Admirable as are the talents of the skilful artist, taste and fidelity appear to be the chief merits to which he can lay claim. It was taste, undoubtedly of the most chaste and delicate kind, which led Claude to aspire after a facility of delineation, while contemplating the rosy tints which the sun threw over the east on rising, or the purple glories with which he enriched the west on retreating from one half of the "peopled globe." But it is far from evident that no further talent was required for the execution of his wishes than such a knowledge of fundamental principles as is easily attainable to a man of common industry and intelligence. The art of combining objects so as to elicit the powers of contrast, and judgment to select from natural appearances those points of peculiar beauty which are calculated to form a whole of striking excellence, implies abilities of so exalted a kind, that the possessor of them has been uniformly considered *a genius*. Not to inquire as to the immediate nature of the faculty (or stimulative of faculty) known by the term genius, it appears that the power of so selecting and combining is little other than taste of the most active and refined kind. This granted, it follows that accurate fidelity in copying the appearances of nature, and judgment so strong and correct that it is accounted singular, form the chief essentials requisite to the mind of the eminent painter. In examining the merits of the artist, it will be seen that I point to the landscape painter chiefly; who is, as it strikes me, the practitioner in the most difficult part of the art: since he occupies that province which calls most loudly for the exercise of natural taste.

Not to detract from the merits of the historical painter, it would appear that his pursuit needs less of that ardent taste that must characterise

the delineator of the seasons, though it demands more learning;—learning in "the outward and visible" effects of the passions, learning in the anatomical proportions of each living subject, but such learning as regards the exterior only. Observation and study may produce these latter qualifications, which, with judgment superadded, seem sufficient for almost the highest efforts in this department of the pictorial art.

The Poet's task requires different properties. Learning, observation, and judgment, in the highest degree of each, are far from completing the catalogue of his qualifications. *His* pictures spring purely from fervor of imagination; and, originating in the mind, are perfected entirely by mental resources. The worlds he describes are not those presented by experience, but regions of his own creating. To imagine new worlds, when old are exhausted, is beyond the art of the painter, who, in his highest flights can merely congregate known objects: the Poet embodies his conceptions in fresh forms—presenting a series of pictures, in a single sheet, which the industry of the pencil can scarcely identify in an age. In fact, the one art seems founded on a judicious recurrence to established principles, while the other, analyzing the very soul of action, gives being to new schemes rather than delineates such as are evident and palpable.

Which art requires the greater range of capacity, may be proved by inquiring into the degree of intellect necessary to the completion of those two great works, Paradise Lost, and the Cartoons.

In the pictures we behold the versatile appropriations of the different passions. Each age, circumstance, and rank in life, has the peculiar expression noted that properly belongs to it. So clearly do we perceive the truth of the delineation, that the understanding is lost in wonder; and we are content to "admire rather than approve." But, on reflection, it will appear that judgment and observation were the faculties of mind which struck out these excellencies; or, in other words, merely that justness of taste which enables the painter to select, combine, and appropriate, with evident consonancy to the laws of nature.

With the Poem it is far otherwise. We there see imagination, the peculiar attribute of man, inventing scenes which no accuracy of observation could dictate. The Poet prescribes his own laws; copies from no model but that of fancy; and agitates the creatures of his will with such emotions as it is the ambition of the Painter to endeavour to illustrate, by the imitative labours on the canvas.

It is observed, that painting and poetry seldom centre in the same person; and the reason is evident;—the one being a creative, the other an imitative art; a perfection in both requires the rare combination of genius and perseverance, of the power to create and of tameness sufficient for the more humble labour of imitation.

That a proficiency in either of these arts depends solely on the exercise of superior powers of mind, is self-evident; but if what I have ventured to advance be received as correct, it will appear that genius (understood in the most exalted import of the word) is necessary only to the Poet; while good-sense, natural taste, and learning, are sufficient for the purposes of the most successful Painter.

I remain, Sir,

Your constant Reader,

June 1, 1806. I. N. B.

JOHN THOMPSON, LORD HAVERSHAM.

It is remarkable that the censure passed by Lord Orford, in his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," on Bishop Burnet's notice of Lord Haversham, is fairly applicable to himself;—"That he mentions him cursorily, without thinking him of consequence enough to draw his character."

This nobleman, who for many years maintained a distinguished part in the legislative deliberations of his country, was son of Maurice Thompson, a personage of some eminence during the reign of Charles I. Having created to himself considerable interest at court, by his marriage with Frances, daughter to Arthur, Earl of Anglesea; on the 26th of September, 1673, he was advanced by Charles the Second to the dignity of a baronet. About this time he was offered the

treasuryship of the King's chamber; which however, he declined, from his aversion to those who directed the affairs of government. Either by affinity to the Oldfields, who commanded a decided influence in this quarter, or owing to intrigues which yet remain undeveloped, the young baronet became a proprietor in Gatton, for which borough he was accordingly returned in the first parliament summoned by James II. The circumstances of the country were at this time admirably adapted for displaying that species of eloquence, which, by superficial and prejudiced persons, is always supposed to denote an extraordinary degree of patriotism; a popish prince, and a protesting people, afforded never-failing subjects for the exercise of political oratory. Thompson, therefore, became an invariable opponent to the court, and in 1688 was among the foremost to hail the arrival of the Prince of Orange in England.

Having signalized himself in an arduous parliamentary career, by which he had secured the favour of the new sovereign (William III.); on May 4, 1696, he was elevated to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the style and title of Lord Haversham*. The post of second lord commissioner of the admiralty was conferred on him in 1699. During the year 1701, his lordship was particularly employed in the defence of his friend Somers. This conduct rendered him obnoxious to the lower house, to which he presented a formidable obstacle against the attempt to criminate the ministers. His Majesty, seeing no probability of an early termination to the dissension that raged between the two branches of legislature, at length put an end to their session.

Haversham was shortly after divested of his last appointment, and the Earl of Pembroke promoted to the situation. Disgusted, apparently by this procedure, "he took all opportunities of opposing almost every thing that was advanced by the court; and, finding no notice taken of him by the court, he went on with his resentment, and greatly impeded the Occasional Conformity Bill, which at that time was voted for by all who had places of trust." From this period his lordship is to be understood as embodying with the Tories: as relinquishing the Whigs, by whom he had been flattered, and then displaced.

In 1705, Haversham opened the debate against the Duke of Marlborough: he was also the principal of those peers who, in 1707, arraigned the conduct of the admiralty. Become "the mouth of the Tory-party," in 1708; he appears to have been entrusted with the management of a very remarkable state underplot. Deputed by the Tories, he waited privately on Queen Ann, "to acquaint her with the discovery, they pretended to have made, of a terrible design formed by the Whigs, to bring over one of the House of Hanover, and to force this upon her, whether she would or not. Now," continues the Duchess of Marlborough, "can any thing be more curious than such a message from the Tories, and by such a messenger? For my Lord Haversham was the man who had moved for the Princess Sophia's coming over, as a thing necessary for the preservation of the Protestant Religion*." This overture, the weakness of which could not but have appeared too obvious to excite any emotion in the Queen, had no other effect than that of accelerating the political perdition of the agent.

Lord Haversham was twice married. By his union with the Lady Frances he had issue, Maurice, his successor in title; George, who deceased without issue; and eight daughters. His second marriage, effected in May, 1709, with Martha, widow of ——— Graham, esq. produced no children. His lordship died on November 1, 1710. On the demise of Maurice, the title became extinct.

Considered as a politician, Lord

* The principal seat of the Thompson's was at Haversham, in Buckinghamshire.

* The Queen's letter, containing her account of the interview with Lord H. is particularly valuable. It may be seen in the book entitled "Conduct of the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, &c. &c."

Haversham will not be found to have possessed a greater portion of rectitude and consistency than has usually characterized the actions of public men. He seldom lost sight of his interests individually, and does not seem to have been particularly scrupulous respecting the means by which he designed to establish himself. He thought, perhaps, that the end might justify the means. It is, however, astonishing that, with such dispositions, he should have ventured to oppose the Duke of Marlborough, to invite over the Princess Sophia, and espouse the cause of Dr. Sacheverell. These are the errors to which he was indebted for his misfortunes as a statesman. Unquestionably a person of good natural abilities, which he had assiduously cultivated and improved, he became what would in this age be termed, an eminent senator; for he had something to say on every question, and always urged his sentiments with freedom, plausibility and energy. On popular occasions, he was peculiarly successful; being of opinion, which he boldly avowed, that "*The best way to preserve liberty of speech in Parliament, was to make use of it.*" He printed most of his speeches, and was author of some political pamphlets.

1806. LEO.

ON THE RELIGION OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

Every subject connected with India, has, in the present times, an unusual degree of importance, and the philosophical, is, equally with the commercial man, engaged in speculations on this immense continent. They who delight in painting human nature in its worst colours, expatiate on the cruelty of our countrymen in the East, on their love of conquest; on the deceits practised, it is said by us, on the innocent natives; on the avarice of the Company; and the Garden of Eden being turned by our rapacity into a wide howling Wilderness. This is a fine topic for declamation, and well calculated for the ravings of Edmund Burke, whose works are sinking fast into merited oblivion, and whose meretricious colours are fading away as the real state of the country is brought before the eyes of sober judgment.

India, from the first knowledge of it in our books to the present day, has afforded a wide field for speculation. That so many millions of persons should have been for ages incapable of governing themselves, should have yielded themselves up an easy prey to every invader, should have, under every species of oppression, retained their customs, and to a certain degree subdued, we may say, their invaders; these are circumstances which strike every reflecting mind with astonishment on the past, and anxious expectation on the future state of the country. The Hindoos, however, are not the innocent people that the tongue of fancy chooses to represent, nor is the British government to be overwhelmed with every imputation of guilt for its conduct in the East. Trade introduced us at first into the country; from being guests we are become the masters of the feast; but whatever may have been the fault of our first title, it is certain that India has suffered less from us than from any of her former invaders.

Our government of the country is singular. It resembles in some degree that of the Mamelukes in Egypt, except that our Mamelukes are not bought in the market, but are youths of our own country, whose parents, induced by the love of gain, send them to India to make their fortunes. Once landed, they must, like the Mamelukes in Egypt, recommend themselves to some bey, or, in the language of India, to some president of a higher or lower council, some governor of a district. The English Mameluke sees below him the prostrate Hindoo, just as the Mameluke in Egypt holds in contempt the degraded state of the Cophts. About ten thousand Mamelukes, perpetually renewed from Georgia and Circassia, hold the reins of government over two or three millions of people in Egypt: a less number in proportion of English Mamelukes are sufficient for the millions of India.

There is this difference between the two countries. The Copht knows and feels his own degraded state, and

looks up to his Mameluke as a superior race: the Hindoo, on the contrary, does not acknowledge any disgrace in his subjection. It is the will of Providence, that brutal force should be for a time triumphant; a country may, but the mind cannot be subdued, and the power of using a musket, or the art of mixing materials to hurl the deadly dart, may increase the influence of the possessor of these talents, but not make him a more estimable man in society. Hence they acknowledge in us the superiority of force, that is, the superiority of the tiger over the man. They deny to us any superiority in any thing which confers honour on human beings. On the contrary, we are, in their eyes, a nasty, filthy race, whose god is our bellies, who have no delicacy of taste, or purity of judgment, who are equally defiled within and without, and whose touch is contamination.

The Hindoo, compared with the English, in respect of food and personal habits, doubtless, excells him much in cleanliness and purity; but that these qualities extend so far as to affect very materially the mind, may be doubted. The innocent Hindoo, when the cruelty and indecency of his religious rites are brought into the investigation, sinks far below the British character: and the degrading superstition of India must inevitably produce the worst effects on the mind enslaved by it. We may, in fact, ascribe to this superstition most of the evils of the country: it is this which has prevented the natives from making a common cause against invaders, and as long as this prevails, the Hindoo must be subject to the powers which are more enlightened. Is it therefore, politically speaking, prudent to undermine this superstition, to overturn the temples of the idol gods, and to introduce Christianity into the system of the Company's government? The question is curious, and of great importance, and is connected with another, which is surrounded with difficulties, namely, on the mode of introducing Christianity, whether by the silent arts of persuasion, or by establishing it as the Hindoo worship, with appropriate temples, and appropriate priests.

A clegyman of the English church in India, is bringing forward this question before the public, and is full of complaints on the neglect of the Company to the eternal interest of its subjects. He represents the English as losing all sentiments of their paternal religion on landing in India, and of recognising any trace of it except by the flag which declares to them the return of Sunday. They have but few churches, and but few priests; the padre, as they call the priest, is not held in very high reverence; and, as is usual with gentlemen in that character, he bears it exceedingly ill, that he does not receive greater countenance from the highest authorities.

We may judge of the notions of our countrymen in this respect, by an anecdote related of a colonel, who was exemplary in his attendance on the padre's instructions, and pointed out by the parson to his brother officers, as a model of due religious subordination. From some circumstance, the colonel was transferred to the command of a native corps, and the padre saw him no more by the Sunday drum. The other officers had now their turn, and when spoken to on their non-attendance at Sunday service, constantly referred to the religious colonel, who now seemed to think such service no longer necessary. The padre was thus obliged to call the colonel to account, who replied, with the utmost *sang froid*, that when he was in an European corps, it was his duty, he knew, to attend his men to church; but as in his new regiment his men never went, nor were expected to go to church, he had no business there himself, and was at liberty to follow his own inclinations.

But we must not from this circumstance conclude, that there are but few traces of Christianity in India, and unfavourable as our English clergyman represents its state, it may perhaps be making a much greater progress than he can imagine. The Portuguese attempted to introduce it by their modes, by persecution, and an inquisition; their failure may teach, and probably has taught, the Company a better lesson. By leaving religion to itself, by not shocking the prejudices of their idolatrous sub-

jects, they leave the truth to make its way by its own charms, and the Hindoo, who would spurn all force, will, left to himself, make those comparisons which must shake his reverence for the follies handed down to him from remote antiquity. Besides, if the Englishman's system was adopted, and an expensive establishment was formed of archbishops, bishops, priests, and deacons; if the Hindoo divinity was exchanged for the English divinity, and the natives rested on Sundays instead of their own holidays, it may well be doubted whether any real conversions would be effected, and the Company will have burdened its subjects to very ttle purpose.

To the establishment then, as it is called, of Christianity by government in India, we may raise very strong objections; to the endeavour of exciting the Hindoo to examine our faith, by publishing the bible in his language, by explaining to him at all suitable opportunities our opinions, we not only cannot object, but we must esteem the endeavours of various missionaries to be in the highest degree laudable. But laudable as is the zeal of missionaries from Europe, it is doubtless an object of great importance to know whether they are introducing into India a better or a worse form of Christianity than that which has already gained ground in some parts of that country. As to Popery, we can have no doubt upon this head, its idolatry is assuredly better than that of the Hindoos; its worship of the mother of God, with an infant at her breast, is not so offensive as that of the Lingam, its trinity, however ridiculous, is not quite so monstrous as that of the Hindoos. The Protestants, in introducing their forms into India, may shew a striking difference between Christianity as preached by them, and as preached by the intolerance and persecution of the Portugueze. Still it will be worthy of inquiry, whether the Protestants may not themselves be learners instead of teachers of their zeal, when instructed by the priests of the Christian Hindoo, may produce an effect on both the Christian and Hindoo subjects of the Company.

I was led to this thought by an account lately given of the Christians of St. Thomas, now living in considerable numbers on the coast of Malabar. Their remote ancestors are supposed to have been converted to Christianity by the apostle Thomas, and their descendants have been the objects of persecution by idolaters, Mahometans, and Christians. As they are now under the British government, we shall have, it is to be hoped, a good account of these Christians, and particularly of the books they use in their religious services. The English clergyman who wishes for the establishment of his church in India, gives the following account of them.

The manners of these Christians are truly simple and primitive. Every traveller who has visited the churches in the mountains, takes pleasure in describing the chaste and innocent lives of the native Christians. The congregations support each other, and form a kind of Christian republic. The clergy and elders settle all disputes among members of the community; and the discipline for the preservation of pure morals is very correct, and would do honour to any Protestant church in Europe. At certain seasons, the Agapœ, or love feasts, are celebrated as in primitive times. On such occasions they prepare delicious cakes, called Appans, made of bananas, honey, and rice flour. The people assemble in the church-yard, and arranging themselves in rows, each spreads before him a plantain leaf. When this is done, the clergyman, standing in the church door, pronounces the benediction, and the overseers of the church, walking through between the rows, gives to each his portion.

I was very much struck with this account, because it gives an idea of a church nearer to that described by the apostles, than any other church I know of. There is one circumstance in which the describer of these Christians appears to have erred, namely, when he speaks of clergy, and of a clergyman; for I apprehend that these Christians have no such person or persons as we call clergymen, who are assuredly a body of men totally unknown to the early

Christians. The other classes are the same as mentioned in the writings of the apostles, being there called overseers and elders, the former of whom the church of England has converted into bishops, and the latter it has got rid of. Other churches in this kingdom have got rid of bishops or overseers, and retain elders. The Christians of St. Thomas not only retain the overseers and elders, and, by the way, shew that the bishop of modern times has no resemblance to the bishop or overseer of the apostles' times; but they also retain the precept concerning disputes, given by the apostles. "When a contest rises between you, do not go to the law-courts of the Heathens, but let it be settled among yourselves, by your elders." Thus these Hindoo Christians follow the same order, and avoid the disgrace of letting a cause between Christians be decided by Heathen judges.

If any of your correspondents could inform me where I may obtain a fuller account of these Christians, and also a sight of their bibles, and prayer or hymn books, they will much oblige

Sir,
Your very humble servant,
INDAGATOR.

ABBÉ FAUCHETT'S ELOGE ON DR. FRANKLIN.

(*Continued from p. 406, Vol. IV.*)

THE recreations of Franklin were acts of benevolence, the details of which, if they were not too numerours, could constitute the beauties of this discourse; his amusements were experiments that had the air of prodigies, of which one alone is sufficient to give us a faithful specimen. He himself, in a letter to Mr. Collinson, one of the most learned academicians of Europe, has described the feast which he gave to his friends and the public, on the happy borders of the Skuylkill.

The electric spark, without any other conductor than the water of the river, at the same instant, on both banks, reaches and sets fire to the volatile spirit which was provided to give light to the entertainment. The invisible electricity kills, before the eyes of the surprised and delighted spectators, the game for the table. Electrical spits turn and roast the meat before the ethereal flame. Electric cups, full of the subtle fluid, supply the wine of Europe without losing a spark. The learned guests of Philadelphia, skilfully shunning the labial contact, which would spill the whole, by turns salute with the report of the artillery from the electrical battery, all the celebrated electricians of France, England, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, and Germany. The echoes of the river repeat at a distance the solemn salutations. The joyful acclamations of the people of those countries, not long since savage deserts, but now inhabited by great numbers of a new nation of men, who have united science with morals, rise to the Heavens. By their shouts of joy they invite all their brethren, and all the learned in the world, to this grand confederation of genius and virtue, from whence must result the glory and happiness of the human race.

Conceive, Sirs, what a gentle and yet powerful ascendency must be gained and exercised over the elevated minds of men, by him who can inspire his fellow citizens with a relish for such noble pleasures! Not a moment in his life is lost—not a thought arises but what tends to the public benefit; not one of his labours, not one relaxation, but which says to men, "this gives a value to our existence—this forms our happiness."

I have as yet described only the philosopher, who by the force of his ideas, and the communication of his sentiments, gave to social manners an unknown charm, a new activity. Franklin formed men. He entertained greater designs: he wished to create citizens. He completed the basis of morals. He proceeds to form laws. The legislator is now to be exhibited. We are to behold the labours of the electrician of nations. We are to represent, in all the elevation of his genius, the man who composed and finished the finest model of liberty that was ever offered to the universe. It is to France, made free; it is to the first legislative body

hat we present this picture. It will rouse slaves, it will transport Frenchmen.

"Passenger, go and tell Sparta, that we died in obedience to her holy laws:" this inscription at Thermopylæ, is the most superb monument in Greece. It is a testimony that antiquity in a corner of Europe acknowledged citizens. The city of Lacedæmon, the only one that deserved the name, by a careful separation of the three powers which organise a state (for the anarchy of Athens, and the combat between all the elements of citizenship at Rome, debar these otherwise immortal towns from this glory) the city of Lacedæmon was of short duration: it had not its foundation in humanity. The human race no longer acknowledges it. It requires ages to mature the human species; and the Spartans, who were citizens, not being men, disappear by that force of nature which cannot long support what contradicts its energy. I behold in my imagination, a nobler monument between the two worlds. It arises out of the bosom of the Atlantic Sea. It looks to America, and to Europe. It is surmounted by the noble image of Franklin. His hands inscribe each side of the pyramid with these simple words: "Men love men, be free—and open to all the gates of your country." Legislators of humanity, let thy American co-patriots hear it! France has heard it: she repeats the accents, and the universe awakes *.

The fire which the philosopher of nature ceased not to cherish in Philadelphia, and which has spread very far its regenerating heat, has lighted up in the souls of men, not the sparks of the personal virtues only, but has spread the fire of public liberty, the life of nations. From the borders of America, Franklin, with eyes attentively fixed on the political operations in the metropolises of Europe, marked their excesses, traced the course of their errors, observed the just discontents which their harassing measures created, noticed the patience of the people ready to bear the load, encouraged and strengthened the friends of liberty; but preached moderation and peace, till injustice and violence could be no longer borne, and announced the inevitable revolution. His wisdom, combined with the folly of government, by predicting liberty accomplished it; and his brethren the Americans, who felt themselves cruelly oppressed, but thought themselves at a great distance from independence, were already in the comprehension of his genius, the first free citizens in the universe.

The English Ministers fearing the influence and ascendency of this great man, in conformity to their corrupt system, persuaded themselves, that by granting to him one of the lucrative employments, at their disposal in the colonies, they should secure his interest to keep them under the yoke. He was appointed by the King director general of the American port with England. He saw in this useful office the benefit of his country united with his own. No apprehension of draining off by a revolution this source of personal riches, weakened his zeal for the liberty of his brethren. Before the event was fully ripe, he could perfect an establishment the most favourable to the activity of commerce and the communication of ideas, and particularly calculated to bring men together. He perceived that his exertions of this nature, would themselves accelerate the liberation of America. He found himself authorized by his post to transport himself, continually, from the metropolis to all the districts of the colonies. He travelled to discover the general dispositions of the people, to manage them with wisdom, prudently and cautiously to increase the dread of oppression, and to ripen, without violence, the tendency of the public mind for the recovery of the rights of men and of citizens. Some sentences, big with a great meaning, which could not be forgotten and served to ferment its generous thoughts, dropt in the evening at inns, on the road with his fellow-travellers, among a number of patriots, eager to see him, sufficed for him to lay at every step the foundations of his country in the soul.

* It will be recollected, that this panegyric was pronounced before the deputies of the National Assembly, &c. &c. on July 21, 1790.

Not one virtue of Franklin was carried to an extreme. His own good fortune was secured by his principles and by his exertions for the public interests. By destroying an oppressive government, of whose personal favours he had availed himself, more for the public benefit than his own emolument, he must lose, it is true, the means of riches. But his native simplicity of manners and his prudent economy would always procure him a fortune sufficient to live at his ease; and he dreaded great opulence, either for himself or his fellow-citizens. On this account he had no sacrifice to make. It will be thought, perhaps, that it was not generous to make advantage of the gifts of the court, and by their means to aim at the subversion of its power; but this would be to cramp the sublime genius of a sage within the dimensions of vulgar minds. Franklin had two points in view; either to bring England, in its perfect integrity, to rise to the principles of civil liberty; or to elevate his own country to that height. If he had succeeded in the first, which would have yielded to him the greatest pleasure, the parliament of England would have been a full national and colonial representation; the King of England would have executed the legal will of the citizens of the two continents; and the perfect combination of the legislative power of both, and of the executive power in one only, would have realized to Great Britain that fine constitution which is destined to bless France.

It was not possible to lead the government of London to this perfection but by the most spirited remonstrances of the colonies. He served then, by his principles, the metropolis and the court, by preparing the causes which would have raised the glory of the parliament and the King, and have secured the happiness of the empire. But if the British system would maintain itself without relenting, if the court would obstinately pursue its wishes of crushing the colonies; if the good patriots of opposition in England could not turn the scale against corrupt citizens, sold to ministerial despotism, then the inferior personal considerations could not move him. America must give a great example to the universe. The cause of the people must be revenged; and liberty must erect its standard on another hemisphere. Thus all the views of Franklin are reconciled to truth and justice: and whatever was the last determination of the oppressors, he either served them by inducing them to change their measures and become citizens, or he served for ever humanity, by establishing the first government, perfectly free, that had ever existed in the world.

LEWIS THE SIXTEENTH.

THE following character of the last King of France is from the Annual Register (1793), just published by Messrs. Rivington. Not only the ability with which it is drawn up, but the circumstance of its being the only attempt, we believe, to describe the qualities and attainments of this unfortunate prince, renders it peculiarly interesting. Having narrated the trial and execution of the king—"Thus fell," continues the historian, "Lewis the XVIth. in the 39th year of his age, and the 19th of his reign; and with him fell the monarchy of France, which under three dynasties, had existed nearly fifteen centuries. So strong, at the time of his accession, was the general sentiment in his favour, that he was greeted with the title of Lewis the Desired. Nor, though afterwards branded with every term of obliquy, did he ever merit the hatred of his subjects. In some measure he resembled our Charles the First, to whose history he paid great attention. A comparison, however, of their conduct, when involved in difficulties, is highly favourable to the English sovereign, Charles maintained, with vigour and by arms, a contest of some years duration; and, when at length overcome, still preserving his native dignity, uniformly refused to acknowledge the authority of that usurped jurisdiction by which he was arraigned. He lost his crown and life, but he preserved inviolate the reputation of active courage and unconquerable spirit. Lewis may, perhaps with more propriety, be compared to the Sixth Henry. With greater abilities than Henry, he had, in some parts of his character and

situation, a strong similarity to that monarch. Both were pious; both diffident of themselves, and therefore easily swayed by others, espoused princesses of elevated minds; both were driven from their thrones by rebellion, and both perished by an untimely death.

The understanding of Lewis was much above mediocrity; he had acquired a vast fund of knowledge by reading; his memory was remarkably tenacious; and his judgment in arranging, combining, and applying, what his memory had retained, was often displayed in a manner that was highly creditable to him. On the relative state and interests of France and the European powers, his information was by no means inconsiderable. History and geography were two of his favourite studies. To the former he paid much attention; and such was his proficiency in the latter, that the detailed instructions to the ill-fated navigator Perouse were drawn up by his own hand: he was, indeed, supposed to be the best geographer in his kingdom. With some of the mechanical arts he was also well acquainted, and even occasionally practised them.

In his moral conduct he was unimpeachable. Just, beneficent, a good husband, a good father, and a lover of his people; he would, had he lived in an age less turbulent, when the higher talents are not required in a ruler, have done honour to a throne. He did not satisfy himself with mere morality, which, when unsupported by religion, is little to be depended upon. His piety too was exemplary; the faith in which he and his ancestors had been educated, he followed with sincerity and warmth, but without any mixture of ill-directed and uncharitable zeal. On the mercy and goodness of the Deity he relied with unfeigned confidence. That reliance afforded him consolation in the latter stormy period of his reign, and fortitude in the hour of death. It enabled him to triumph over slander, captivity, and the grave.

But, numerous as his virtues certainly were, there was one master-fault which ran through and vitiated the whole of his conduct; he wanted that firmness and decision, without which, the greatest virtues are sometimes worse than useless. A monarch should know as well how to make himself feared as loved: in vulgar minds mere affection soon degenerates into something bordering upon contempt. His orders can never be disobeyed, or slighted without prejudice to himself. Lewis yielded at those very moments when he should most vigorously have enforced obedience; when he should fully have asserted his authority, or abandoned life and authority together; passive courage he possessed, but not active.

Yet even this had its rise in a fault, but it was a fault of so amiable a nature, that it can hardly be censured without pain. It arose from the extreme horror which he always felt of shedding human blood. Looking, however, to the situation in which they are placed, and the high purposes for which they hold that situation, sovereigns ought to consult, not their feelings, but their duties. Blind and indiscriminate mercy is, in its effects, the worst of cruelties. Humanity itself, imperiously commands the punishment of those who wantonly and wickedly violate the laws on which social order is founded; and by giving a loose to the most violent passions of man, reduce him to a state of worse than savage nature, since it has all the bad qualities of savage existence without any of its virtues. The monarch is the guardian of the state, and the safety of the state is put to the hazard, when traitors are allowed to conspire with impunity. Nor will the king who tolerates treason long remain a king.

The unfortunate Lewis fell a victim to his ignorance of this truth. In his fall he drew down the greatest evils not only upon his own country, but also upon a considerable part of Europe. That clemency, which he so injudiciously shewed to rebellious subjects, cost the lives of the bravest, the wisest, and noblest characters of the times in which they lived; covered France with scaffolds and blood; shook, to their foundations, some of the oldest established governments; and involved others in total destruction. His fate will operate as a lesson to all sovereigns, to extinguish, with

a decided hand, the first embers of sedition; and happy will it be for mankind, if the caution thus inspired, does not, sooner or later, degenerate into a gloomy and suspicious tyranny, which, under pretence of resisting innovation, may discourage all reform, and strike the safest and most deadly blows at the very existence of freedom itself. History, while it ranks Lewis with those who were worthy of being enrolled among saints and martyrs, must lament that he lived in an age, and among a people, when all the vigorous talents of a Henry the Fourth would not have been more than sufficient to preserve, unimpaired, the dignity of the sovereign, and, by that dignity, the peace and welfare of his subjects.

CRITICISM.

The Life of Thomas Dermody: interspersed with Pieces of original Poetry, &c. and containing a Series of Correspondence with several eminent Characters. By James Grant Raymond; 2 vols.

SINCE the detail of the life of Savage, by Dr. Johnson, there has appeared no publication so interesting as the present Memoirs of Dermody. He is Savage in a humbler garb, whom he excels in nothing but his genius. He displays all the errors, faults, and vices of his memorable predecessor, in the annals of eccentricity and misery; he is equally presuming, equally petulant, equally regardless of the forms and the decencies of society, and, of course, equally unfortunate.

It is, however, impossible to rise from the perusal of the work, now under consideration, without many reflections, suggested by its contents, of which, while some are painful to the heart, some are instructive and useful. To those who are emulous of poetical distinction, and who flatter themselves with being drawn from the obscurity of poverty by the fostering hand of patronage, we sincerely recommend an attentive meditation of this history of a once favourite poet. If Dermody was sufficiently faulty, his protectors do not appear to have been altogether faultless. He had many advisers, and some patrons; but few friends. He was too often reminded of his origin, too little allowance was made for the impetuous hopefulness of youth, and the method was not pursued by which a person of his temper was most likely to be reclaimed from misconduct. He was frequently made to *feel* the obligations conferred on him; and he was treated, by some of his best advocates, rather as a dependant whom their bounty had called into notice, than as one whose merit entitled him to rank in consideration with themselves. He was not weaned from unbecoming associations; he was not taught the value of respectability; he was not properly encouraged to think well of himself. He might be their guest, but he was never the companion of people of character. Men are not seen willingly to contribute to the superiority of each other. Ability, therefore, dreaded as well as admired, and hated because feared, is oftener obstructed than forwarded in its progress towards distinction.

These observations are offered in justice to the memory of a bard, whose defects few will be found to extenuate; and also in order to obviate the objections with which his example seems calculated to supply those who protest against the patronization of talents in general. It is infinitely easier to suppose, that a multitude are indisposed to attend to the claims of unprotected genius, than to believe that any claimants are wholly incapable of being redressed. This class of mankind, always undervalued and rejected, has been too long at variance with the interests of civilized communities!

Thomas, the eldest of three sons of Nicholas Dermody, who was descended from a respectable family in the South of Ireland, was born at Ennis, in the county of Clare, January the 17th, 1775. For some years after his settling at Ennis, where he maintained the reputation of being an excellent classical teacher, the father of the poet lived in comfort: but, from whatever cause (adds Mr. Raymond), he at length grew uneasy in his mind, and flew for temporary re-

lief to the bottle, &c. "Thomas Dermody," says a writer in the Edinburgh Review, "was the son of *a tippling school-master.*" We have heard, indeed, from a gentleman whose veracity is unquestionable *, and whose information was obtained from the most authentic sources, that Dermody's subsequent calamities in life were to be traced to the habit he early acquired from the example of his unhappy parent, of drinking in low and dissipated companies. Before, therefore, he had attained his tenth year, when he had become an excellent scholar, and composed a Monody on the Decease of a Brother, poor young Dermody had, at the same time, made a most alarming proficiency in the school of drunkenness!

Shortly after the decease of his brother (1785), our poet formed the extraordinary determination of quitting his paternal home, which he actually accomplished; setting out from his father's with one shirt and two shillings in his pocket, and, by the good offices of a carrier, whom he overtook on the road, arriving safe in the heart of the city of Dublin †. Who does not perceive, in this proceeding, a kind of mental infatuation, and a restlessness of disposition which wholly incapacitated its possessor for the peaceable pursuits of ordinary life? Every thing in Dermody was premature, out of the usual calculations on human action, but corresponding with the peculiar bias of his natural temper, and the brevity of his mortal career.

Before, however, Dermody met with his friendly carrier, when but a few miles from his native village, and, "while pleasingly contemplating the scenes which his fancy suggested," he at last "recollected that it would be proper for him to look about for a lodging; but no token of any such retreat could be discovered, except the languid glimmer of a lone cottage, standing in a dark avenue; and to this he turned with the utmost speed.

"As soon as he entered the wretched hut, he discovered a corpse in the middle of the floor, on a few unshaped boards which were intended for a coffin; at the foot of which sat five children sobbing and murmuring, while an emaciated female hung over the head of it in silent grief. Dermody stood during some minutes amazed; and was on the point of retiring from a spectacle which to him was equally distressing and mysterious, when the woman, lifting up an eye of heaviness and of the meekest resignation, beckoned him to a seat near the hearth, where some expiring embers cast a melancholy gleam. She again sunk into her former state, and uttered several incoherent speeches, which he could not distinctly hear; but from which he gathered that she was grandmother to the little mourners, that she had seen happy days though now in misery and want, and that the person deceased was her daughter. This dismal scene deeply affected Dermody; and, wiping the tear from his eye, he put his hand into his pocket, gave *one* of his shillings (the half of all his worldly store) to the old woman, and with a sigh of sympathy took his leave. He had not walked many yards from the door, before he returned with the excuse of having left his cane; but in reality to gratify the finest feelings of humanity, by pressing *his last* shilling into the hands of the unfortunate and aged woman.

"Careless of repose, he once more took the road, and proceeded on his journey, till he came to the ruins of an old monastery, within whose dilapidated walls he determined to await the dawn of day."

We leave this trait of young Dermody's character to the contemplation of our readers. His short life is uncommonly eventful, and we shall therefore resume our account of it.

(To be continued.)

* The Rev. Hugh Boyd, under whose tuition Dermody was afterwards placed by the Countess of Moira.

† Dermody, among his little resources for this expedition, took with him a volume of "Tom Jones," *which*, he often since said, *had determined him on this adventure!* It was about the end of his tenth year, that he thus launched into the troubled ocean of life.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET.—On Wednesday evening, July 9, a Comedy, in three acts, entitled *Five Miles off; or, The Finger Post*, from the successful pen of Mr. T. Dibdin, was performed for the first time, and received with great applause.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Mr. Kalendar -	Mr. FAWCETT
Edw. Frankland	Mr. RAE
Mr. Sordid - -	Mr. GROVE
Mr. Flail - -	Mr. CHAPMAN
Laurence Luckless	Mr. DE CAMP
Johnny Spriggins	Mr. MATHEWS
Flourish - - -	Mr. LISTON
Carpenter - -	Mr. DENMAN
Mary - - - -	Mrs. MATHEWS
Jane - - - -	Mrs. GIBBS
Miss Prue - -	Mrs. POWELL
Laura - - - -	Miss TYRER.

The plot is detailed as follows:—Young Frankland is cheated of the property of his father, by Sordid, a roguish steward, and is in consequence rejected by Farmer Flail, as the suitor of his daughter, who, however, promises he shall have her, when he can contrive to become the possessor of a freehold estate. Old Kalendar, his friend, overhearing this promise, actually builds him a wooden house in the forest, which, by a local character, becomes freehold, and it happens that he builds it on the very spot where Sordid had concealed, during a journey, the title deeds of old Frankland's property, which by this means fall into the hands of his son, and enable him to conciliate the consent of Flail to his union with his daughter.

There is another plot, arising from a robbery committed on old Sordid. The thief, to avoid being recognized, leaves his great coat hanging on a finger-post in the high road. A lost son of Sordid picks it up during a shower, and being mistaken by old Sordid for the robber, is ultimately discovered to be his son. The real thief is present *incog.* at the apprehension of young Sordid, who goes under the name of Laurence Luckless, and excites much pleasantry by the old gentleman's blunder. This scene seems to have been suggested by the incident of the highwayman in Humphry Clinker. The finger-post is erected by an Irish carpenter, but is so low that he gives it a moveable head, that it may give way when any person runs against it; and thus reverses its directions. Mr. Dibdin generally contrives to divert us by the whim of his jokes, and the comicalness of his situations. To this extent, he has completely succeeded in the present comedy. There is no strong satire, no object of morality illustrated, nor any great strength of interest; but, as usual, there is wit and sentiment, and if the latter is now and then obvious, it is always laudable and well directed. There are also some pleasant hits at fashionable errors, which were well received.

The only full drawn character is that of Kalendar; he is an astronomer, and natural philosopher, and has formerly been an almanack maker. The character is written with much neatness, and Fawcett played it with all that strong and effective humour which always distinguishes him. Liston, as a quaker, had a comic song, and Miss Tyrer a ballad, which were both much enjoyed.

The moveable finger-post was a ludicrous idea, and produced some whimsical consequences. In allusion to the mansion he had erected, Mr. Fawcett concludes the comedy with remarking, that their fabric was of slender materials; but he trusted it would meet with approbation, as being only intended for a *summer-house*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE, written in a SPONGING HOUSE. JUNE 8, 1804.

WELL! the turnkey has made fast the door,
And no traces of freedom I find,
Save the freedom that thought can restore—
The intangible rights of the mind!

Ev'n these windows, as though 'twere unfit
That here the bright sun should intrude,
Still scrupling his beams to admit,
Almost the sweet daylight exclude.

'Tis cold! to my room I retire:
Here colder, me thinks, than below,
I gladly would ask for a fire,
But shrink at the score I should owe.

Ye senates! ye judges! declare,
Who hold in these trifles the sway,
Is it justice to double the fare,
When the pocket feels nothing to pay?

Recovering misfortune's first shock,
I venture for supper to call:
No bell—with my boot-heel I knock;
Politeness forbids me to bawl.
Spare feast for a table outspread!—
Where, seated in grandeur forlorn,
With gin, soup, and porter, and bread,
I fill up the chasm since morn.

Forlorn—the dark picture recal!
While sympathy beam'd from her eye,
If others my sorrows appal,
The woman who loves, still is nigh.
Forlorn—though unwelcome the scene,
One friend, too, the sad gloom would chear;
And, lo! undeterr'd and serene
Another for friendship appear.

They are gone, and I hasten to rest:
O sleep! my worn eyelids compose.
In vain—by reflection distrest,
I start from the mind's fever'd doze!
Come morning! but morning can rise
With no pleasing enchantment for me,
No mists shall disperse at my sighs,
No dews at my presence shall flee.

And yet I could fondly believe,
Were the tale of my sufferings made known,
Not a few o'er my fate then would grieve,
As though the dire tale were their own!
But, ah! my rude journey is cast
Where peril and evil surround,
Where no sunshine attempers the blast,
From the storm where no refuge is found.

AMICUS.

June, 1806.

EPIGRAM

TO AN OFFICIOUS FRENCHMAN.

SINCE, bending ever o'er my chair,
Politeness bids you laugh and chatter,
I wish politeness would forbear,
Spluttering, my dinner to bespatter!

LEO.

SYNONYME.

CRIED Nell to her spouse, with a tongue quite in glee,
"Still, 'twixt export and transport no difference I see!"
"No difference, my dear!—could I see you exported—
"Excuse me!—but Oh! I should then be transported!"

LEO.

A REPLY TO A QUARTO VOLUME.

SOME say—"The evils of the nation
Flow from excessive population:
Bring no more children to the birth!"
Others exclaim, with consternation,
Tracing the curses of creation,
"Alas! a few engross the earth!"

ADDRESS to the Members of the JENNERIAN INSTITUTION, extracted from a M. S. Poem, by W. HOLLOWAY, Author of the "Peasant's Fate," "Scenes of Youth," &c.

'TWAS Jenner's mind devis'd the boundless plan,
Which one day shall deliver grateful man
From that terrific, unrelenting pest,
Which rears, in every clime, its serpent crest;
Which long has shed its poisons round the world,
And countless thousands to destruction hurl'd.

On ice-pil'd hills, beneath the frigid zone,
In savage woods, to trav'ller yet unknown,
The wand'ring clans, that late the plague had fled,
Returning wide the welcome tidings spread,
Inter their dead, their ruin'd huts repair,
And all their rude domestic comforts share.

The dark Malay, o'er long Sumatra's shore,
And isles round which the orient billows roar,
Far as the keel of commerce cuts the wave,
And bears along the ventreus and the brave,
To all his race, in ev'ry region round,
Imparts the wound'rous treasure he has found.

With rev'rence low, the sons of Brahma bow,
And take the blessing from the sacred cow;
So Providence ordains, that error's road
Shall lead its votaries to truth's abode,
That minds, alone by nature's light endued,
May see their interest, and embrace their good.

The worshippers of Budda, in the shade
Of cinnamon or nutmeg's spicy glade,
With thanks and vows their deity adore,
That spotted death shall haunt their groves no more.
E'en China's jealous monarch, thron'd on high,
In awful state that checks th' inquiring eye,

Bends from his height, with no ungracious ear,
The voice of British charity to hear;
Extends the golden sceptre of command,
And sends her sovereign gift around his land.

What tho' insensible to human woes,
The niggard soul of interest would oppose—
Tho' dark design obstruct the lib'ral scheme,
And prejudice should plot, or ignorance dream—
Ye tender parents, with unbiass'd zeal,
Attend your infant-offspring's future weal,
Lend ye your aid life's evil to redress,
And late posterity your name shall bless.

Ye men of science, still with Argus eyes
Watch over, and preserve the sacred prize,
Lest tho' the work be done—the foe be slain—
In future times he rear his head again,
And ravag'd nations, in an evil hour,
(Lost the grand charm) shall sink beneath his pow'r.

Cherish the blessings, ye who know its worth!
Ye legislators! send your mandate forth,
Wherever flag is rear'd, or sail unfurl'd,
To guide and guard its progress round the world,
While men of wicked hearts and bloody hands,
For guilty laurels desolate the lands,
O! be it yours De-truction's schemes to mar,
Your's to repair the dreadful waste of war;
Amidst a world of bitterness and strife,
To cultivate the growth of human life,
Till population, beauty, health, combine,
And round your brows immortal glories twine.

THE NEW PATENTS.

[Specifications of patents are requested to be sent to the Editor before the 18th of the month, if an insertion in the first number is desired.]

Mr. MALCOLM COWAN's, for Improvements in the Construction of Sails for Vessels of all Descriptions. Dated June 11, 1805.—These improvements are described in the following manner, viz. The sails are to be made of canvass, or any other proper substance, or material, with the cloths or seams horizontal, with a reef or reefs at the foot, according to the use they are intended for, and are to be so constructed, as to reef or reduce at the foot, or lower parts, as well as at the head, or upper parts, and to have as many reefs as may be thought necessary. The reefs are to be made with or without bands at the fore or afterpart of the sails, to reef or reduce and set again by means of the bands, eyelet-holes, ropes, lines, points, robins, gaskets, blocks, thimbles, cringles, and hanks, all, or as many of which as may be required, according to the dimensions of the sails and other circumstances. The bands to be either roped or not, as may be found necessary.

Advantages proposed by these improvements:—To enable ships to reef their courses in a few minutes when on a lee shore in stormy weather, when it may be necessary to reduce the sails, at the same time dangerous to take their effect of the ship by hauling them up, to reef them on the yard; or, when the ships' crews are reduced by sickness, by part of them being in prizes, or employed on shore, or weakened by labour or fatigue; in gales of wind, in frosty weather, when it is difficult to handle the sail, in merchants' ships with few seamen, and partly manned with invalids, Lascars, Indians, or Negroes, &c. &c. The sails can be hauled up and set again in less time, as one part of the sail is taken off or set again at a time, and consequently receives less of the force of the wind. When ships are obliged to carry a press of sail in squally weather, in chace, or other occasions, the sails may be reefed and set again in a minute, without starting tack or sheet, or risque of splitting; if a sail should split in one part, it would be stopped by the reef bands. When the sail is hauled up, it will be almost furled to the yard, from the buntline being brought abaft the sail, and bent to the cringles on the rope of the reef-band. The weight of the reefs is removed from the yard to the foot of the sail, without increasing the strain on the yards. The sails being reduced at the foot instead of the head, will stand longer and better in a gale of wind, as the squarest part of the sail is taken off when reefed. When carrying sail in action, these sails can be hauled up at the lower part out of the way of the

fire from the guns, or in fishing the anchor, as the fore-sail is very often in the way, particularly to leeward. The expense of these sails will be less, and they will last longer from not being so liable to split in hauling up or setting; half-worn sails are worth altering, as there will be a considerable saving in the wear and tear of the sails. Ships with these sails will make quicker voyages from the safety with which they can carry sail by day or night, and in many situations would be in perfect safety, when ships with the old sails might be utterly lost.

Mr. Martin Cawood, Brass and Iron Founder; for an Improvement in the manufacturing of Metallic Cocks, for conveying and stopping of Liquids. Dated May 15, 1806.

This invention is described in the following manner: Instead of casting the cocks of brass, which has hitherto been the practice, cast them of iron, and face, plate, bush, or cover with brass, or bell metal, or such like metal, or composition of metals, those parts of the piston and cylinder which come in contact with each other when the cock is in use. This facing, plating, bushing, or covering, to be fastened on by cementing, tinning, soldering, or brazing, and the piston and cylinder are fitted with each other in the usual way.

Observations:—The common composition for brass cocks, which is made of copper and lead, is found, by experience, not adapted to bear the extremes of heated steam and a cold or frosty atmosphere. The copper being saturated with a large proportion of lead, its properties are made tender, and easily susceptible of expansion and contraction by heat and cold, which causes the cocks frequently to burst. The lead also makes the metal cloggy, and by a very small heat will strike to the surface; consequently a great deal of friction is produced, which very often so fastens the cock that it cannot be turned, or takes away the smoothness which ought to remain in the piston and cylinder, and then the cock is useless, not being air-tight. Cocks, plated as above specified, are not liable to these objections, as it is universally allowed by all engineers, that good soft iron is found to stand better than any other metal the extremes of heat and cold; hence steam cylinders and hot water pumps for engines are now made wholly of that metal. The metal also with which the piston and cylinder of these cocks are plated, being of small weight, the patentee can afford to make it of such superior quality, that the objections made against common cock-metal cannot apply to his mixture, which is made of bell-metal, wherein no lead is used. Common cocks, when out of repair, are in general sold as old metal; for when they are ground two or three times, the hole in the piston is so low in the cylinder that it will not admit a sufficient quantity of fluid equal to the bore of the cock, but in these plated cocks, when the piston is worn too low (which will rarely be the case, owing to the superior quality and hardness of the metal which comes in contact when in use) the piston or cylinder can be plated at a trifling expense, and the cocks rendered as good as new: this in large cocks, for which this invention is more especially adapted, will be a very great saving.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED BODIES.

THE Anniversary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, was held at their house in the Adelphi, on the 27th of May last, for the distribution of premiums and rewards; his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the President, took the chair, and the meeting was honoured by the presence of the Baroness de Tott, Count Woronzow, the Swedish, Portuguese, and Hessian Ambassadors, and as many persons of distinction and ladies of fashion were present as the great room would hold. At twelve o'clock the chair was taken, and the business commenced with an oration by Dr. Charles Taylor, the principal secretary, on the patriotic views and labours of this society since its establishment in 1754; in the course of which he noticed the principal objects of public utility, which the premiums and bounties, from time to time given by the society, had brought to light and perfected; and entered into minute details on the design and objects of the

premiums awarded in the present session. The worthy secretary observed, that the permission which the society gave in 1760, for the artists of that day to exhibit their pictures in the society's room, gave rise to that noble annual exhibition since made in the Royal Academy's apartments in Somerset-house; and he took the opportunity of paying a just tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. James Barry, the sublime productions of whose pencil decorated the society's room, and whose remains were deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral, between those of Sir Christopher Wren, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. After the different premiums had been adjudged, the Duke of Norfolk rose, and, in a short speech, thanked the company for their polite attention to the details of the business; and adverting to the distinguished foreigners present, concluded with a handsome compliment to the attention paid by the Emperor of Russia to the arts of peace, and particularly to the talents and productions of Englishmen.

The rewards conferred by the Society were presented to the respective candidates by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the president, in the following order:

IN AGRICULTURE.

To J. C. Curwen, esq. M. P. Warkington Hall, for agricultural improvements; the gold medal.

To Richard Phillips, esq. Twn-y-Rhos, near Oswestry, for improving waste land, class 45; the gold medal.

To J. G. Calthrop, esq. Gosberton, Lincolnshire, for the cultivation of spring wheat, class 23; the gold medal.

To Mr. J. S. Wade, Benhul, near Saxmundham, Suffolk, for planting osiers, class 12; the gold medal.

To Charles Layton, esq. Reedham Hall, Norfolk, for comparative culture of turnips, class 20; the silver medal.

To Mr. W. Chetham, Mellor Moor, Derbyshire, for improving waste land, the silver medal.

To Mr. Robert Salmon, Woburn, Bedfordshire, for remarks in pruning timber trees; the silver Medal.

IN CHEMISTRY.

To Mr. Charles Wilson, 6, Worcester-street, Borough, for a method of curing damp walls, ten guineas.

To Mr. Sabastian Grandi, 6, Brownlow-street, Long-acre, for colours and materials for painting, the silver medal.

IN POLITE ARTS.

To her Serene Highness the Margravene of Brandenburgh Anspach, and Bareith, &c. &c. for a model in bas relief of the late Margrave, the silver medal.

To Miss Folks, Cavendish-square, for miniature paintings, the silver medal.

To Mr. J. B. Lane, 18, Upper Grosvenor-street, for an historical drawing of Alexander attacking the Persians, after crossing the Granicus.

To Miss. H. A. Jackson, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, for a drawing from nature of a lady bathing, class 100; the gold medal.

To Miss Hillier, Stoke Park, Guildford, for a drawing of flowers from nature, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss Francillon, Norfolk-street, for a drawing of flowers from nature, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss S. C. Day, Lower Bryanston-street, for an original drawing of Augustus entering the apartment of Cleopatra, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. G. Gutch, Oxford, for a drawing of Wrexham, class 99; the silver medal.

To Mr. P. M. French, Great Alie-street, for an architectural drawing, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. A. Raimback, Warren-street, for a line engraving of punishments in Tartarus, class 107; the gold pallet.

To Mr. L. Clennel, Twickenham-common, for an engraving on wood of a battle, class 110; the gold pallet.

To Mr. Branston, Wynnyatt-street, for an engraving on wood of a scene in the comedy of Measure for Measure, the smaller silver pallet.

To Miss Mary Hay, Chandos-street, for a drawing of the Ecce Homo, class 100; the silver medal, set in gold.

To Miss Zornlin, Newington-place, Kennington, for a drawing of an Antigone, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss Beverly, Spring-gardens, for a drawing of a landscape, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. J. S. Halfpenny, 59, Stafford-place, Pimlico, for a drawing of the Antinous, class 105; the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. George Corbould, 70, John-street, for a drawing of an antique statue, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. John Romney, 10, Warren-street, for a drawing of outlines, class 102; the smaller silver pallet.

To Miss Andree, Hatton-garden, for a portrait of a lady, in oils, the greater silver palet.

To Miss Sarah Benwell, Oxford, for a drawing of our Saviour on the Cross, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss E. Scott, St. James's-street, Brighton, for a drawing of the Virgin and Child, the greater silver pallet.

To Miss M. A. Barron, New London-street, Tottenham-court-road, for a drawing of the death of Socrates, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. Richard Neate, Hadley, who is crippled in all his limbs, except his left arm, for a drawing of the Holy Family, the smaller silver pallet.

To Mr. Sebastian Grandi, 6, Brownlow-street, Long Acre, for a preparation of grounds or pannels for painters, 20 guineas.

IN MANUFACTURES.

To Mr. J. Robertson, of Edinburgh, for a method of weaving fishing-nets, 20 guineas.

To Mr. Wm. Neven, 19, Barrack-court, Woolwich, for weaving extremely fine cloth, 15 guineas.

IN MECHANICS.

To Dr. Thomas Cogan, Bath, for a drag to save persons from being drowned; class 140; the gold medal.

To John Trotter, esq. Soho-square, for a curvilinear saw; the gold medal.

To Mr. John Austin, Glasgow, for a loom, worked by machinery; the gold medal

To Mr. Neil Snodgrass, Johnstone, county of Renfrew, Scotland, for a mode of heating rooms by steam; the gold medal, or 40 guineas.

To Mr. J. Middleton, St. Martin's-lane, for improvements in printing paper-hangings; the silver medal.

To Mr. G. Field, Newman-street, for a stove for heating rooms, or drying different articles; the silver medal.

To Mr. Benjamin Stott, Bermondsey-street, for a machine for splitting sheep-skins, 20 guineas.

To Mr. James Hardie, Glasgow, for a bookbinder's press; 15 guineas,

To Mr. Jos. Davis, 14, Crescent, Kingsland-road, for a machine to prevent accidents to glaziers or painters; 10 guineas.

To Mr. A. Stass, 18, Porter-street, Newport-market, for a machine to assist in making shoes; 10 guineas.

IN COLONIES AND TRADE.

To Mr. Philemon Wright, county of York, Lower Canada, for the culture of hemp; the silver medal.

To Mr. Fred. Arnold, River Thames, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp; the silver medal.

To Mr Joshua Cornwall, River Thames, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp; the silver medal.

To Mr. G. Ward, Township of Camden, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, 20 dollars.

THE Royal Irish Academy have just published the tenth volume of their transactions, which is as usual divided into three parts, viz. First, those papers which relate to matters of science. Second, papers on polite literature, and third, on the subject of antiquities. Of the thirteen papers which compose this volume, five of them are by the learned president of the academy, Mr. Kirwan, whose various knowledge is only exceeded by the industry and originality displayed in whatever he communicates.

The first paper is the description of an apparatus for transferring gases over water or mercury, &c. by the Rev. Gilbert Austin, M.R.I.A. The principal part of this apparatus consists of two pieces of plate glass, with a hole of about half an inch diameter drilled through each. They should be something broader, and about twice as long as the diameter of the jars used in collecting and transferring the gases. The hole in the first piece should be nearly in the middle, and in the second near the extreme edge. There is a third glass necessary, which is not drilled, and that should be a square piece cut off the largest of the two just described, as it is very proper that these two plates should be of the same thickness. The length of these plates together should exceed that of the other by about an inch, and the plates will slide more agreeably over each other if the polish be taken off with a little emery. All the jars to be used with these should have their mouths ground on a flat plane with fine emery, and being thus prepared; the transferring plates

may be used in the following manner, particularly when the jars for collecting the gases are large.

When the jars, inverted in the usual manner in the pneumatic trough, are filled with the gas in any proportion, the two plates with holes are laid over each other in such a situation that their holes shall not coincide; they are then plunged into the water, and the second plate applied to the mouth of the jar, and that and the first plate being moderately pressed against the mouth, so that they shall not slip, or suffer any gas to escape, the jar, together with the plates, is lifted out of the water and set with the mouth turned up. In this position the jar is ready for yielding the gas to the jar into which it is to be transferred. This last jar is now to be filled with water, taking care not to leave any air in it, and its mouth is to be closed by the third plate. It is then to be turned with its mouth downwards, and together with the third plate on which it stands, is to be placed on that part of the under plate which is not covered by the upper plate. The edges of the third and upper plate are placed as nearly as possible in contact, and across them the small jar filled with water is to be slided till it rests entirely on the upper plate. The hole in the upper plate is to be filled with a few drops of water, and the jar is to be slided so as to stand over it. The upper plate and the jar standing upon it are then to be so moved over the under plate, that the holes in each shall coincide. The water in the upper jar, as soon as the communication is thus opened, will descend into the lower or magazine jar, and be supplied with an equal bulk of gas from below at pleasure. When a sufficient quantity is transferred thus into the upper jar, it is pushed, together with its plate, in such a manner that the holes shall no longer coincide, and consequently, the communication shall be cut off. The upper jar is slided back upon the third plate, and together with the plate, is removed in the same manner as it was applied. The mouth of the jar is turned upwards, the plate removed, and the gas submitted to examination, or with mouth downwards, the small jar is placed on the shelf of the pneumatic trough, as the experiment may require. This detail appears tedious, but the practice is easy. In this process there is, however, some danger of disturbing the lower plate by lifting it from the mouth of the magazine jar, and so vitiating the gas by the introduction of common air. To prevent this inconvenience, it is necessary to secure the two perforated plates to the mouth of the jar, and to each other, allowing the upper plate, at the same time, to slide freely over the other. For this purpose it is necessary to fix the plates in, and the magazine jar in a frame, which renders the use of them very convenient, and not liable to accidental disturbances.

By means of this apparatus, jars of any size may be used as magazines, without the inconvenience of being obliged to invert them in large troughs.

This apparatus also, on a smaller scale, may be used in operating with those gases which can only be confined over mercury.

The second paper contains an account of a new semi-metallic substance, called Menacane, and its ores, by the late G. Mitchell, M.B. This is an elaborate article, and in our next we propose to give a condensed statement of the facts mentioned in this valuable communication.

The next are three Synoptical Tables of the state of the weather, at Dublin, in the years 1802—3 and 4, by Richard Kirwan, Esq. the president. The results of these tables are given as under.

	1802.	1803.	1804.
Mean height of the Barometer in its highest state - -	30.58	30.64	30.56
In its lowest state -	29.38	29.42	29.39
Thermometer -	48.63	49.16	49.91
Number of rainy days	222	193	231
Quantity of rain fallen in inches - -	27.98	19.68	30.34
Number of stormy days	13	17	23

The fifth paper is on the volcanic theory, by the Rev. W. Richardson, D.D. late fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. This paper is divided into three parts, the first of which contains an examination of Mr. Desmarest's Memoir, published in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, in the year 1771. The second part, is an examination of the facts and opinions given by different advocates for the volcanic origin of Basalt, who followed

Mr. Desmarest, viz. M. Faujas de St. Fond, M. Dolomieu, Mr. Whitehurst, Bishop Troll, Abbe Spalanzani, and Dr. Hamilton. The third part contains arguments against the volcanic origin of Basalt, derived from its arrangement in the County of Antrim, and from other facts observed in that county.

The sixth paper is on comparative micrometer measures, in a letter from the Rev. Dr. J. A. Hamilton, dean of Cloyne, to the Rev. J. Brinkley, F.R.S. The original observations from which the facts here stated were made, are to be seen in the Registry of Observations kept at the Observatory, Armagh, for the years 1794—5.

The next paper contains observations on the metallic composition for the specula of reflecting telescopes, and the manner of casting them; also a method of communicating to them any particular conoidal figure, with an attempt to explain, on scientific principles, the ground of each process; and occasional remarks on the construction of telescopes, by the Rev. James Little. This paper is of great length, and contains several new facts relating to the subject embraced by it. Relating to the metallic combinations fit for specula, Mr. Little observes, that "From numerous experiments of the qualities of different compositions made by several persons, it appears that no combinations of any other metals or semi-metals are fit for specula, except those of copper, brass, tin, silver and arsenic. I tried no semi-metal except the latter, which whitens copper, and unites intimately with it, because it is stated in the Treatise of the Art of Assaying, by the observant and accurate Cramer, that all the semi metals rise in flowers, during the fusion, which would certainly make the metal porous. On this account I would have rejected the brass, because of the zinc contained in it, but that it seemed to render the composition whiter, and less apt to tarnish, than it would be without it. It will have little tendency to rise in flowers, if the speculum metal be fused with the lowest heat requisite, and if the brass be of the best kind, because in this the zinc is more perfectly united with the copper, and both are purer. I used for this purpose the brass of pin-wire, and because the quantity of it was only the one-eighth part of the copper employed, which I imagined would receive too fierce a heat, if put alone into the melted copper, supplying afterward the remainder of the tin, and then the arsenic, the whole being then in the following proportion, viz. 32 parts of best bar copper, previously fluxed with the black flux, of two parts tartar, and one of nitre, four parts brass, 16¼ parts tin, and 1½ arsenic. I suppose, with others, that if the metal be granulated by pouring it when first melted into water, and then fused a second time, it will be less porous than at first."

The eighth paper is on space and duration, by the president. It is divided into two parts; the first part treating on space, and the second on duration, time and eternity. Mr. Kirwan's ideas of space are expressed in the following words: "We may now state the true notion of space, which is so obvious that it is surprising it should have escaped the notice of these profound metaphysicians, viz. Sharpe, Law, Clarke, Leibnitz, &c. &c.

"Space is nothing more or less than the relation of two or more distant bodies to each other, or of the distant parts of the same body to each other.

"All relations are merely mental, but the objects related are real. The foundation of this relation is the standard extension, or the number of such extensions, as inches, feet, miles, &c. as we find or conceive necessary, to reach from one body to the other. Thus all that can with truth be affirmed of space, may clearly be conceived.

"Its primary notion is not the capacity of receiving bodies, this is merely a consequence inferred from distance, in any other point of view this capacity is merely fictitious Otherwise, before any body was created, a capacity for receiving bodies existed: that is, when nothing whatsoever existed. As well might it be said, that a capacity of receiving spirits existed before any spirit was created. From what principle this capacity is inferred will presently be seen.

"The notion of distance is originally acquired through the sense of feeling. By the repetition of tactile sensations, from one part of the body to another, we gain the notion of extension, which consists in nothing else

than in the number and continuity of tactile sensations, either perceived or conceived to be perceptible betwixt two or more objects. The difference between the first and last of these sensations, is what is called distance. Neither the knowledge of distance, nor, consequently, that of extension, is originally gained by the sight, but gradually learned by experience of the connexion betwixt distant objects, previously known by tact and visual appearances, and the motions and feelings of the eye itself, as Dr. Berkley has clearly shewn, in his admirable Essay on Vision, and has been amply proved by the subsequent experiments of Dr. Cheselden. From this connexion it happens, that the different visible appearances of near and distant bodies constantly suggest the idea of extension, as subsisting between them, even when a perfect vacuum is supposed; but this suggestion not being, in that case, founded in reality, is a mere imagination. It is this imagination that so far imposed on Dr. Clarke and others, as to persuade them to think there is something, where in fact there is nothing; an imagination, which, arising from an early association, cannot be got rid of, as Dr. Clarke and an anonymous correspondent of his allowed; though by an accurate investigation it is proved to be a deception.

"When bodies are distant from each other, there is nothing to prevent another body from being placed between them, if none be already so placed. This denial of any obstacle, is what is called capacity, it is nothing positive, but merely a possibility inferred from uncontinuous distance.

"Still it will be said, that there is an interval between distant bodies, otherwise they could not be distant, and this interval may be measured, and therefore it is extended. Now this interval is what is called space, and consequently space is something real and extended.

"To this argument, which comprehends every thing that can be said in favour of the reality of space, I answer, that this interval is, in nothing real, different from distance, and this latter, indeed is measurable by means of a solid line, reaching from one of the distant bodies to the other, and consequently extended. To such a line measures may be applied; but without conceiving such a line the measures would be applied to nothing, which is an evident absurdity.

"Hence we may infer, that without two bodies at least, there can be no distance, nor, consequently, space. Still less can it be supposed to exist, when there are no bodies at all; and therefore, antemundane and extramundane spaces are merely imaginary.

"If it be asked, where a single body would be placed, if no other body were created? I answer, no where; that is, in no place—place, being, as Mr. Locke justly observes, (B. II. Ch. xiii. Sec. 7.) the relation of distance betwixt two or more points, which are considered as at rest. When, therefore, there are no such points, there is no place: and hence, as he remarks (ibid. Sec. 10.) to say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist, but not its location."

The ninth paper is by Dr. Egan, and is "An Experimental Inquiry into the nature of Gravelly and Calculous Concretions in the human subject; and the effects of Alkaline and Acid Substances on them, in and out of the body." This is an elaborate paper, and contains an account of a great number of experiments, made with a view to determine the effect of acids of different kinds on healthy urine, as to their influence in causing precipitation, and that of alkaline substances in preventing it. Dr. Egan afterwards goes on to state "how far the facts and notions brought forward in it, may stand confirmed or contradicted by the result of the practical application of them, in Simpson's Hospital, Dublin, an establishment affording the best and most extensive field of observation, of this kind, of any in Europe, that of Luneville, perhaps, excepted.

"The benefit of this charity extends equally to the blind and gouty. In the year 1795, I found it to contain thirty-two of the latter; and since that period thirty-four have been admitted, in all sixty-six gouty patients. Of these the greater number have either complained of gravel, or passed it, without any previous or concomitant inconvenience, a circumstance which I had every day occasion to observe, whilst attending to the state of gouty urine. Among the blind and gouty, however, we may

count about twenty-two, as specifically more afflicted, having occasionally complained of marked and distinct symptoms of this disorder. Of these we find sixteen among the gouty, and six only among the blind. Now as the severity of gout is uniformly diminished, nay in many instances, the disease entirely removed, by a residence of a few years only in the house; we must expect to find the same take place, with respect to gravel, to which it is so strongly and nearly connected. And this singular alleviation of both diseases we can only attribute to the influence of temperance and a manner of living very opposite to that of their former habits. The diet in our house consists of bread and milk for breakfast and supper; beef and mutton, with table beer for dinner, all of the best quality, and administered with the greatest propriety and regularity; whilst the introduction of ardent spirits is prohibited, and sobriety enforced by the strict discipline of the house. On the other hand we find, that previous to their admission, they were either addicted to intemperance, or in the habit at least, of muddling in public-houses, where, after a libation with porter, they indulged in the free use of acidulated punch (the constant nocturnal practice of our middling tradesmen and shopkeepers, who furnish the greatest proportion of our patients.) Now so satisfied are our patients of the pernicious effects of acids of all kinds, that we find many of them refuse to make use of our table beer, during the summer months, through the apprehension of its acescent quality.

"On the slightest appearance of gravelly symptoms, unconnected with fever, or inflammatory tendency of the urinary system, our patients have recourse to an alkaline medicine, the gravelly pills (as they term them) which consist of desiccated soda, in the most convenient form for hospital practice, as well as most suited to gouty stomachs. Of this (as first advised by Beddoes) one drachm, with the addition of a few grains of capsicum, or drops of essential oil, and the necessary quantity of hard soap, or extract, is made into twenty pills. Of these from three to six, or more, are taken in the twenty-four hours, and are found sufficient not only to alleviate or remove those complaints, but even to render the interference of the physician seldom necessary.

"To this practice, then, we would be disposed to attribute the very pleasing and interesting consideration, that among so many gravelly patients, there has not occurred in the course of ten years, a single operation of lithotomy, nor has the catheter been able to discover the smallest occasion for it. He could therefore have not opportunity of ascertaining the efficacy of injections into the bladder, as recommended by Whyte, Fourcroy, and myself."

The two papers which follow those on science, are in the department of Polite Literature. The first is an essay on the question, "Are the Origin and Progress of the Polite Arts, in any country, connected with, and depending on, the political state of that country?" by William Preston, Esq. The other is by the president, "On the Primeval Language of Mankind."

"The principal languages whose claims have hitherto been severally insisted upon, are, the Hebrew, the Egyptian, the Chinese, and the Greek."

Of the third of these languages, Mr. Kirwan thus speaks:

"Of the Chinese language, a very satisfactory account has been given by our late accomplished and intelligent travellers, Sir George Staunton, and Mr. Barron. The construction of this language, Mr. Barron tells us, is extremely simple: it admits of no inflection of termination, either in the verb, or in the noun, each word being the same invariable monosyllable, in number, gender, case or tense. The cases they distinguish by general abstract signs, as we do in English, which alone plainly shews this could not be the original language of mankind, men never beginning by abstractions. Comparison is also made by adventitious particles; and the superlative is marked in the same awkward manner as in Hebrew, by a repetition of the positive; the tenses of verbs, of which there are only three, are also distinguished by abstract particles. Sir George, indeed, thinks, that this language furnishes a practical proof, that the laborious structure, and intricate machinery of the Greek, and Arabic tongues, are by no means necessary, either to a complete communication on all the business of

life, or even to the grace of elocution, or the harmony of verse."

Mr. Kirwan observes, that he is "much disposed to entertain a different opinion on each of these particulars. There are many shades, and discrimination of verbs which cannot be indicated by particles, suggesting the difference of time merely in the gross. The difference between definite and indefinite time is lost; and thus all pretensions to precision, the principal excellence, and the most necessary of all the qualifications of language, are abandoned. Indeed, of all known languages spoken by a civilized nation, the Chinese hath the smallest pretension to precision. Every word has at least twenty different significations, besides the different aspirations, and these significations are only distinguished by the difference of tone or accent, to perceive which, Sir George acknowledges, requires a nice ear, and delicate vocal powers, to render them exactly. How the grace of elocution and the harmony of verse can subsist in such a confusion of discordant sounds I am at a loss to conjecture; yet even this contrivance is not always sufficient to express the sense of a word, recourse must be had to the ultimate criterion, tracing with the finger, in the air, or otherwise, the form of the written character of the doubtful sound. Such a language is, no doubt, very simple, but so is the *Lingua Franca*, which in many respects resembles it, but whose perfection I suppose nobody will vaunt."

The last paper in the volume is on the subject of antiquities, and is entitled, "On the Origin of Romantic Fabling in Ireland." By Joseph Cooper Walker, M.R.I.A. &c. The writer observes, "that while the see of Rome was fostering, with anxious solicitude, the Catholic Church in Ireland, missionaries were occasionally sent from the several monastic foundations on the Continent, to regulate the ritual, and at the same time, to invigorate superstition, by furnishing fresh supplies of holy legends. Amongst these, it may be presumed, some of the profane romances, fabricated in the continental cloisters, were introduced (perhaps we might say smuggled) into this country. And as the brilliant fictions of the East were the elements of which those romances were chiefly composed, they thus obtained a footing in Ireland, and furnished materials for the metrical tales of our early bards. To the stock of materials thus supplied, were probably added, many Moorish and Arabian Fables, and Spanish *Historias de Cavallerias*, which might have found their way to the western coast of this island, by means of the commercial intercourse which subsisted so early, and so long between Spain and Galway."

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

MR. BARROW, author of Travels in Southern Africa, in China, and of a Voyage to Cochin China, intends to publish, early in the winter, in one large vol. 4to. an Account of the public Life of the late Earl Macartney, comprehending a concise View of the Events and Transactions immediately connected with his several Governments and diplomatic Missions. It will contain an Appendix of original and authentic Papers, necessary in illustrating and confirming the Narrative. Mr. Barrow publishes this work under the immediate patronage of the late Earl Macartney's family.

Mr. Rogers, author of a Poem on The Pleasures of Memory, has nearly finished an Epic Poem on the Horrors of Jacobinism. A poem on such a subject will come with peculiar effect from this gentleman, as his mind had been formerly warped by the seductive theory of French principles, before they produced those dreadful events which history will record with astonishment and horror.

Mr. George Kirtland, an anatomical draughtsman of considerable merit, has announced his intention of publishing by subscription a large Copper-plate Print, coloured in imitation of injected

preparations, representing at one view the principal Blood Vessels of the Horse, carefully drawn from nature.

The following arrangement has been made at the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, for twelve Courses of Lectures to be delivered during the ensuing season by the undernamed gentlemen, viz.—1. On Chemistry, by Humphry Davy, esq. F.R.S.—2. On Natural Philosophy, by Wm. Allen, esq. F.L.S.—3. On English Literature, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.—4. On Moral Philosophy, by the Rev. Sydney Smith, M.A. Evening Preacher at the Foundling.—5. On Dramatic Poetry, by the Rev. Wm. Crowe, L.L.B. Public Orator of the University of Oxford.—6. On Zoology, by George Shaw, M.D. F.L.S. Librarian to the British Museum.—7. On Belles Lettres, by the Rev. J. H. Hewlett, B.D. Morning Preacher at the Foundling.—8. On Music, by Wm. Crotch, M.D. Professor of Music in the University of Oxford.—9. On the History of Commerce, by the Rev. Edward Foster.—10. On Drawing in Water Colours, by W. M. Craig, esq.—11. On Botany, by J. E. Smith, M.D. President of the Linnæan Society.—12. On Perspective, by Mr. Wood.

Dr. Crotch, Professor of Music at Oxford, who has recently delivered a Course of Lectures on that Science at the Royal Institution in London, proposes to publish by subscription the first volume of Specimens of various Styles of Music referred to in his Lectures.

The Earl of Buchan, with a zeal for genius, by which he has always been distinguished, is collecting all the Manuscript Works and Drawings of the late Mr. Barry, with an intention to publish them for the advantage of some indigent relations of the deceased artist.

Mr. Britton has just completed the 5th part, making the first half-volume of his Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain.

The Clarendon Press has just completed the following Books, viz.—1. Vetus Testamentum é Versione Septuaginta Interpretum, justa exemplar Vaticanum, ex Editione L. Bos, in 4 vols. small 8vo.; 2. Diatesseron; sive integra Hist. Dom. nostri Jesu Christi, Gr. ex IV. Evang. &c. a Jos. White, in 1 vol. 8vo.; and 3. An 8vo. edit. of the Homilies of the Church of England.

The Rev. W. Hazlitt, A.M. has announced his intention to publish by subscription 52 Sermons, to be comprised in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Beddoes has in the press a Report from an Institution at Bristol for investigating the Origin, and cutting short the Progress of Consumption, Scrophula, and other prevalent Disorders in Families and Individuals. These cases have been kept for several years by various medical gentlemen, who will be named, as well as by the editor, who will accompany them occasionally by practical observations.

Mr. Royston is engaged in an extensive work on the Medical Literature of England, with the first part of which he expects to go to press in a few weeks. Mr. R.'s object is, to give a description and analysis of books published by Englishmen on the Science of Medicine; beginning with the earliest printed works and ending with the year 1800. It is intended to be given in the manner of a Bibliotheca, describing the form and peculiarities of every work, including the editions, princeps, optimæ, &c &c. An Analysis of the Contents of each Volume will be added, constituting a Concordance of Facts and Opinions, arranged in a manner that will afford a ready reference to the student, the practitioner, and the man of science.

Dr. Toulmin, of Birmingham, is about to publish, in 1 vol. 8vo. the Life of the Rev. Samuel Bourne, formerly Minister of Birmingham. It is also intended to give Sketches of the Lives of Ministers and others contemporary with Mr. Bourne, and connected with him.

Mr. Charnock has announced a new publication under the title of "Soldiers' Pastime." It will comprise the military map of a country, neatly engraved, and a mahogany box, containing upwards of one hundred small figures, bearing different denominations, from which are formed the two corps, and which are to be manœuvred in the map according to the established rules and principles of the game. A book of explanations is given with the map and figures.

Mr. Cromek intends to publish in

the course of the ensuing winter a series of 12 Engravings, etched in a very superior style of excellence by Louis Schiavonetti, from the original inventions of William Blake, illustrative of Blair's popular Poem "The Grave." In consequence of the originality of the designs and their vigorous expression, the work has been honoured with the patronage of the principal members of the Royal Academy, and the first professors of art in the metropolis, and by the subscriptions of upwards of 300 of the most distinguished amateurs.

Three very elegant editions of the Holy Bible in imperial, royal, and medium 4to. are just issued from the press, under the direction of Andrew Strahan, esq. M.P. printer to his Majesty, and are now in the hands of most of the booksellers.

Mr. Gyfford has ready for publication a book of Designs for elegant Cottages, Villages, &c.

Mr. Carlisle, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, is engaged on a work on the Anatomy of the Organs of Hearing in Animals generally, together with the Physiology of their several Parts, and a Series of Acoustic Phœnomena, intended to elucidate the subject.

Mr. Murray, lecturer in chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy, at Edinburgh, has in the press a System of Chemisty, expected to make 4 vols. in 8vo.

Mr. Dearn, architect to the Duke of Clarence, intends to publish, in imperial 4to. a Collection of Sketches; a Review of the State of Architecture in this Country, and an Inquiry into the Situation of those intended for the Profession will be prefixed.

Mr. Kidd has circulated proposals for an improved Edition of Homer, which will contain the collations of several important manuscripts.

It is expected that the Life of Lopez de Vega, the Spanish Dramatist, by Lord Holland, will appear in a few days.

An Edition of Grotius de Veritate is now printing at the Clarendon Press, purged from the numerous errors which have insensibly crept into the impressions of that work. This press is also engaged on "The Public Orations of Demosthenes," in 2 vols. 8vo. with various readings, and a careful selection of notes.

Mr. John Thomas Smith proposes to publish four Geometrical Representations of Gothic Architecture, by an eminent architect, who flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century, exhibiting the principles on which the gothic cathedrals in this and other countries are constructed.

Mr. J. Buckler, of Bermondsey, is publishing a complete set of Views of the Cathedrals of this Country. He has completed more than half the drawings, which have been successively exhibited at the Royal Academy, and have done great credit to his taste and extreme accuracy. Of these drawings five are engraved and published, viz. Salisbury, Chichester, Canterbury, York, and Wells. That of Winchester is in a state of great forwardness.

The Endeavour Society for promoting Unity and Charity according to the principles of the Church of England, will publish in a few weeks a Manual of Orthodox Divinity, for the young and uninstructed.

A System of Geographical Nomenclature has lately been suggested, which would greatly facilitate the remembrance of names and sites, especially in places newly colonized, by giving to names of mountains one termination, to names of rivers another, to names of provinces a third, to names of towns a fourth. Thus the province in North America, watered by the Niagara, might be called Niagria; the chief town Niagaron, and the mountain down which it falls, the Niagar.

Several persons are at present engaged, under the auspices of the Dublin Agricultural Society, in making statistical surveys of different counties in Ireland, a measure from which several important communications may be expected.

Mr. Hayley, whose devotion to the Poet Cowper is well known, has circulated a letter addressed to those persons who subscribed to a public monument to the memory of that excellent poet, stating, that having relinquished his intention of publishing an edition of Milton in 3 vols. 4to. it is now his design to publish, in one handsome 4to. volume, price 2l. 2s. all the Latin and Italian Poems of Milton, translated by Cowper, with all that remains of his projected Dissertations on Paradise Lost. Mr. H. proposes to dedicate

the profits arising from the subscription to this work to raising a fund for the support and education of an orphan godson of the deceased poet's.

A pamphlet addressed to a noble Earl has lately appeared, in which the author calls in question the propriety of raising the Income Tax from a sixteenth to a tenth, and recommends, instead of increasing, to diminish it to a twentieth, and shews a mean of carrying on the war for nearly ten years without any additional taxes, though he provides the minister with loans of between 20 and 30 millions each year. The author stiles himself Philoxenus, and had written the letter to his noble friend with an intention of publishing it.

It appears from the Records of the Town Council of Edinburgh, that the celebrated professor Maclaurin was introduced to them by a letter from Sir Isaac Newton, which has been unfortunately lost. On this illustrious recommendation Maclaurin was appointed assistant and successor in the office of professor of mathematics; in addition to which the magistrates liberally allowed him 50l. a year during the life-time of the incumbent.

"The Courier de Londres" having been published for nearly 30 years in the British metropolis, was suppressed last year by the government on account of obscenities and scurrilities, with which it had been for some time before disgraced by French emigrants, hired to assist in the compilation of it. It was immediately succeeded by "The Gazette de la Grande Bretagne." This newspaper is published under the particular, though not publicly avowed authority, of the British Government. Its composition is under the immediate superintendance of an English editor; Frenchmen of probity, taste and talents are employed in the subordinate departments. It exhibits the fullest and most faithful view of British affairs which is to be found in any newspaper printed in a foreign language now in publication. It is constantly read by the foreign ministers in this country, by the domestic and other ministers of most governments on the Continent, by most of the princes of Europe, and by persons of the highest rank and fashion in all parts of the world. It is free from party violence, is peculiarly authentic in its representation of facts; possesses certainly the authority and the merit of a demi-official paper; and is, on the whole, conducted with a dignity, a delicacy, and a discretion which put to shame the scurrilities and falsehoods of the Moniteur.

Mr. Gunning, surgeon extraordinary to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and surgeon to St. George's Hospital, will commence in October next, at his house in Clifford-street, a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Gentlemen wishing to have a private course of lectures on the operations of surgery, may know Mr. Gunning's terms by applying to him in Clifford-str. or at St. Georges's Hospital.

The two large Sarcophagi, which were taken from the French at Alexandria, with several other pieces of antiquity, have been recently removed from the court-yard of the British Museum to the new building in the garden, intended for the reception of the Townley collection of marbles, and the Egyptian and other antiquities.

Mr. Thomas Potts, whose name is not unknown in the literary world, has announced his intention to publish, in twelve monthly parts, to make two large volumes in quarto, the British Farmer's Cyclopædia, or complete Agricultural Dictionary; illustrated with engravings, printed in colours, descriptive of the improved breeds of British live stock, implements of husbandry, &c. These volumes are intended to include an account of the breeding, feeding, and management of live stock of every kind, the culture and management of fruit and forest trees, a concise but complete gardener's calendar, and the management of bees. It will be the author's aim to present a clear view of the practice of agriculture, according to the present improved state of knowledge and science.

Mr. Angerstein's Botanic Garden at Blackheath is mentioned as one of the finest in the kingdom, in extent and curious plants.

Professor Davy has lately suggested the following mode of preventing the ravages of the Fly in Turnips:—As a mixture for steeping a weak solution of any muriatic acid in water will probably be found more efficacious than any of the substances which have hitherto been used; it was found that turnip-seed steeped in it for twelve

hours, sprouted two days sooner than seed that had been steeped in common water, and the leaves were much more vigorous. A compound, which will answer the purposes of this fluid, is produced by mixing together three pounds of common salt, one pound of manganese, one pound of oil of vitriol, and six gallons of water; the preparation should be made in earthern pans. The salt and the manganese should be first stirred together; they should be moistened by a quart of water. The oil of vitriol should be gradually poured in, water being added at the same time, till the whole shall be mixed. This mixture, after six hours, having been occasionally stirred, will be fit for use; it should be kept in a dark place, and it is indifferent whether the clear liquor be poured off or used with the deposit. It is particularly to be observed, that the vapour arising from the mixing of the above ingredients may be attended with danger if breathed into the lungs.

The British Museum has lately been robbed by a printseller in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross, of several rare and curious prints, estimated to be worth at least 1500l. The circumstance which led to the discovery was the sale of a copied print for the original. Among the many Dutch painters' etchings that are eagerly sought after, are those of the celebrated Rembrandt, a single print of whose work has sold for 50 guineas. One of the scarce prints of this master is called "The Coach Landscape," and a printseller was induced, from its known rarity, to give 12 guineas for one to an artist and dealer; but afterwards entertaining doubts of its originality, he shewed it to a better judge, who pronounced it to be a copy, and advised him to compare it with two undoubted originals in the British Museum. But upon application for that purpose, neither could be found; this produced a search, that discovered an amazing deficiency in the works of other artists. Some of these curious articles have been recovered, the most valuable of which is the portrait of the Burgomaster Six, supposed to be worth 40l. But the Hundred Guilder print, and many others of extreme rarity and value, are among those missing. It is said that a unique set of proofs, the work of Carl du Jardin, consisting of 50 prints, have likewise been purloined. The collection from whence the above have been taken, was left to the British Museum by the late Dr. Cracherode, a few years since, and was estimated to be worth 20,000l. An Act of Parliament was made to enable the trustees to receive the same without payment of the Legacy duty.

It is found that the leech, kept in a common eight ounce phial, three-fourths filled with water, changed once a week in summer, and twice in winter, and covered with a bit of linen rag, is a sure prognosticator of the changes of the weather:—1. In serene weather it lies rolled up in a spiral form at the bottom. 2. When it rains before afternoon, it creaps to the top, and remains till the weather is settled. 3. Against wind it keeps in rapid motion, and seldom rests until it begins to blow hard. 4. If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, it lodges some days before contiuually without the water, and is very uneasy and convulsed. 5. In frost, as in clear weather, it lies at the bottom; and in snow, as in rain, it keeps at the mouth of the phial.

The Rev. George Smith, minister of Galston, in Ayrshire, has presented to the University of Glasgow, a most beautiful oriental manuscript, supposed to contain the whole Koran of Mahomet. It is written on a paper made of the bark of a tree, in characters, small, distinct and beautiful, and is esteemed a great literary curiosity.

Accounts have been received from Goree, dated early in March, 1806, stating that information had been received there from the interior, that Mungo Park has been some time on the banks of the Niger, but could not build the boats he intended, as his carpenters had all died, together with the soldiers of the African corps (35 in number) who went with him from Goree, except seven; who with M. Park, Lieut. Martyn, and a Mr. Scott, an artist, have proceeded in canoes down the Niger; a brother-in-law of Mr. Park, named Anderson, went with him as surgeon, but died on the banks. They all left Goree in April last.

Since the above was written, accounts have been received from the River Gambia, stating that Mungo Park, with the whole of his retinue, two or

three only excepted, have been assassinated by the natives in the interior of the country.

The following are the regulations by which the press is fettered in the East Indies. In the year 1800, they were sent officially by the secretaries of the different governments in India to the editors of newspapers at the respective presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Regulations respecting the publication of newspapers at this presidency, viz 1. Every printer of a newspaper to print his name at the bottom of the paper. 2. Every editor and proprietor of a paper to deliver in his name and place of abode to the secretary to government. 3. No paper to be published on a Sunday. 4. No paper to be published at all, until it shall have been previously inspected by the secretary to the government, or by a person authorised by him for that purpose. 5. The penalty for offending against any of the above regulations to be immediate embarkation for Europe.

Rules for the guidance of the secretary to government in revising the newspapers:—1. To prevent the publication of all observations on the state of public credit, or the revennes, or the finances of the company. 2. All observations respecting the embarkation of troops, stores, or specie; or respecting any naval or military preparations whatever. 3. All intelligence respecting the destination of any ships, or the expectation of any, whether belonging to the company or to individuals. 4. All observations with respect to the conduct of government, or any of its officers, civil or military, marine, commercial, or judicial. 5. All private scandal, or libels on individuals. 6. All statements with regard to the probability of war or peace between the company and any of the native powers. 7. All observations tending to convey information to an enemy, or to excite alarm or commotion within the company's territories. 8. The republication of such passages from the European newspapers, as may tend to affect the influence and credit of the British power with the native states.

Some natives of Otaheite and New Zealand, having been brought by different vessels to Botany Bay, Governor King had them brought to the government-house, and informed them that they were free, and might serve whom they pleased; that in case of ill-usage, they might complain to him, and that they might apply to the government artificers for gratuitous instruction in several useful trades. One had immediately been placed under the superintendant of the smiths, and another under the carpenters, and both were highly pleased with the prospect of returning with their valuable skill to their native country.

Under the auspices of Marquis Wellesley, a name dear to learning in our Indian possessions, a version of the Holy Scriptures may be expected, not in one language alone, but in seven of the oriental tongues; in the Hindoostance, Persian, Chinese, and Malay; Orissa, Mahratta, and Bengalese; of which the four former are the primary and popular languages of the Continent and Isles of Asia. In the centre of the Pagan world, and at the chief seat of Superstition and Idolatry, these works are carried on, and the unconverted natives assist in the translations. The Gospels have been already translated into the Persian, Hindoostance, Mahratta, Orissa, and Malay languages; and the whole scriptures have been translated into the Bengalee language. One edition of the Bengalee Bible has been distributed amongst the natives, and a second is in the press for their use. A version of the Scriptures in the Chinese language, the language of three hundred millions of people, has also been undertaken; and a portion of the work is already printed off.

The Literary Society of Bombay, of which Sir James Macintosh is president, will shortly publish a volume of Transactions. The extensive literary library at Bombay has been transferred to the society, and they are about to form a collection of the specimens of natural history, and of the remains of antiquity of the country.

The College of Fort William in Bengal has been the means of opening new sources of information on all oriental subjects. There are attached to that college, at this time, upwards of one hundred learned men who have arrived from different parts of India, Persia, and Arabia. In such an assemblage the manners and customs of remote regions are distinctly described, and their

varying sentiments, religious and political, may be accurately investigated and compared. Of the learned Hindoos who have been employed as teachers, there were lately two from the Decan, who profess the Christian faith; and comport themselves according to Christian manners. Two Protestant missionaries have also been attached to the institution; one of whom is lecturer in the Bengalee and Shanscrit department, and has been for many years employed in preaching in the Bengalee language to the natives in the north of Hindoostan. The other is a teacher of the Tamul or Malabar language and has been long attached to a mission in the south of the Peninsula.

The number of Esquimaux living under the care and instruction of the missionaries on the coast of Labrador amounted, at the close of the year 1804, to 221.

The exports of the United States of America for one year, ending the first of Oct. 1805, amounted to 95,566,021 dollars, of which amount the exports of domestic growth or manufacture, were 42,387,002; and those of foreign growth or manufacture 53,179,019 dollars.

Mr. W. Haas, of Basil, proposes to publish an edition of the Old Testament in the Hebrew language, with characters which he has recently engraved, and from the text of Vander Hoogt, published at Amsterdam in 1705. Mr. Haas has already printed different works in Hebrew, for the use of the Jewish worship, which are spoken of with great praise by those who are versed in that language.

M. Marini has lately published at Rome, in folio, his celebrated work on the Papyri of the Vatican.

The Pope is erecting a new museum at Rome, and he is placing there all the precious remains of antiquity which he has purchased, or that have been obtained by the different excavations, and which he causes to be continued. This opens a new source of observations relating to the history of the art of design.

The Emperor Napoleon has purchased of his brother in-law, the Prince Borghese, the famous Borghese Villa, and all its contents, at the price of 13 millions of franks: the valuable collection of antiquities it contained is to be transported to Paris, in order to enrich the Napoleon Museum.

The counsellor of the mines of Denmark, M. Gieseke, who lately returned to Copenhagen from his voyage to the Faro Islands, has received permission from his Danish Majesty to set sail for Greenland, where he will undertake a mineralogical and geographical inquiry into the state of that extensive country.

A mechanic of Copenhagen has made a model of a praam, which is intended to conduct, without danger, ships of the largest dimensions across the ice. His model has been examined by the most celebrated engineers on the continent, and promises to be of great service to the Danish marine.

The King of Prussia has lately given a considerable sum towards erecting a seminary for school-masters for South Prussia.

An extensive museum of natural history has been recently formed at Erlangen, under the immediate patronage of the King of Prussia. It is intended, after the arrangement shall be completed, which is supposed will not be longer than a year, to open it at fixed hours every week for the use of the students of the university, and every day for the inspection of travellers. Professor Esper and Dr. Goldfuss are preparing a descriptive catalogue of the articles in this museum.

M. Leonhard, of Hanau, near Frankfort on the Main, has announced an intention of publishing annually a work on Mineralogy, upon an extensive scale. He solicits original communications, and proposes publishing his first volume on the first of January, 1807, under the title of "A Mineralogical Pocket Book."

There has lately been found at Struchow, in the government of Casan, in Russia, a complete skeleton of an elephant in a fossil state.

Prince Besborodkow has given the sum of 210,000 roubles, and settled an annual income of 15,000 roubles on the college that he has founded at Naschin, in the Ukraine.

The first number of a History of Animals found in Sweden, containing six coloured plates, has been lately published at Stockholm.

M. Hermelin has published, at the same city, an Essay towards a History of the Mineralogy of Lapland.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

THE conductors of this department of the Universal Magazine, impressed with the conviction, that the utility of a well-conducted REVIEW OF MUSIC will be obvious to the discernment of the public, feel it necessary on this their first appearance, merely to state, that as the object they have in view is purely to assist the discrimination of their readers, in the selection of such pieces as shall be deserving of their countenance; so they freely admit that it would be culpable presumption in them to have undertaken a task to which they conceived their abilities not commensurate. But while they flatter themselves that they possess the requisite qualifications for the labour they have engaged to perform; they pledge themselves that the portion of judgment and talent, of which they hope they are in possession, shall never be influenced by Partiality, nor warped by Prejudice: and while it will afford them the highest pleasure to bestow upon MERIT its due tribute of applause, no consideration shall deter them from applying the scorpion lash of Censure, where they think it is deserved.

The Reviewers of Music beg leave, however, to observe, that although MUSIC will certainly be the principal subject of their strictures, they mean not to be inattentive to the WORDS which constitute its vehicle; as they have frequently witnessed with indignation, that an agreeable melody has been made the passport, for obtruding upon the public pieces as immoral in their tendency as contemptible in their composition.

They have now only to add, that it is also their intention to announce all improvements that shall be made upon MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; and therefore request that information on this subject, as well as any other communication intended for the Apollonian Critic may be transmitted (free of expense) before the 15th day of each month, to Mr. Symonds, Paternoster-row.

"Catch Him who Can," a Musical Farce, in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket: written by Theodore Edward Hook, The Music by Mr. Hook, 8s

Mr. HOOK is an old servant of the public, and one whom we confess has often contributed to its amusement. We have been highly gratified with some of his musical efforts, and consequently feel considerable repugnance at the idea of severity towards any work of his; but our duty to that public in this instance demands it. In this piece we find much to censure. The music is in general common place, and destitute of spirit; in many passages the expression is coarse and improper, in others the style and air are borrowed. A glaring plagiarism occurs in the song of "Mary once had Lovers Two;" it is almost a literal copy of a clever duet of Corri's, in "The Mysterious Freebooter," *a work which we believe has not been published more than three months!* On the whole, we suspect that Mr. Hook has so much to *write*, that he has but little time for *study*.

But having thus expressed our disapprobation of the music, in justice to Mr. Hook, we must declare our opinion of the materials he had to work upon; for it is almost as impossible to compose a good melody to inharmonious words, as to play a concerto of Steibelt's upon a mail horn. We are then compelled to say, that none of the *serious* poetry in this piece rises above mediocrity, some of it is much below it; but of all the *comic* trash, with which the public has lately been insulted, that which we find here is surely the most insufferable. But least, gentle Reader, thou shouldest suspect us of unmerited severity, we will treat thee with a specimen.

In Chester town a man there dwelt,
Not rich as Crœsus, but a *buck*,
The pangs of love he clearly felt,
His name was Tommy *Clutterbuck*.
The lady he did most approve,
Most ruinous gold had got 'em,
And Clutterbuck fell deep in love
With Polly Higginbottom.
I sing the loves, the smiling loves,
Of Clutterbuck and Higginbottom.

Tommy Clutterbuck having prevailed upon Miss Higginbottom to take "a

little trip" with him upon the "Dee," the gentleman amuses his mistress with "*blowing his nose*" and singing; during which harmony the lady first "*falls a-sleep*," and then "*falls in the water*" the gentleman jumps in after her, and they both "*go to the bottom.*" This most *humorous* of songs then concludes with this most instructive of *morals*, drawn from the above affecting catastrophe.

Round Chester walk the river ghosts
Of this young man and *fair maid*,
His head is like a salmon trout,
Her *tail* is like a *mermaid.*

MORAL.

Learn this ye constant lovers all,
Who live on England's island,
The way to shun a wat'ry grave,
Is making love on dry land.
O Polly Higginbottom,
Who now lies at the bottom,
So sing the ghosts, the water-ghosts,
Of Clutterbuck and Higginbottom.

But perhaps, Reader, thou delightest not in *comic* poetry; take then a specimen of the *pastoral*, with which this work opens:

All hail! to the SUN, that gai'y cheers
The cottager's humble labour,
How blithe *he works*, till late *he hears*,
The evening pipe and tabor;
Then joy so gay still crowns the day,
And *pays him for his labour.*

So we find that after Mr. SUN has been *working hard* all day (lighting up the stars, we suppose against the evening), he comes down and dances with the cottagers, to the music of the pipe and tabor; we hope, however, that they regale him with a cup of *whiskey*, for we take it for granted that this kind of evening amusement is customary in *Ireland* only, for we never heard of his SUNSHIP being so sociable with our English peasants.

Ohe! jam satis.

"*The Little Laughing Boy*," *a Glee, written by Rosa Matilda. The Music by Augustus Voigt.* 1*s.* 6*d.* This little glee we consider as one of the happiest effects of Mr. Voigt's musical genius. We confess that we are not among the general admirers of Mr. Voigt's compositions; but in this instance, we cannot withhold our tribute of praise. The name of the fair author of the words, Mrs. Charlotte Dacre, more generally known as Rosa Matilda, will be a sufficient voucher for the beauty of the poetry.

"*The Orphan Girl*," *a celebrated pathetic Ballad, written by Miss Betham. The Music by T. Purday.* 1*s.*

We do not recollect ever having seen this gentleman's name before as a composer, and therefore we conclude that this is a first attempt; considered as such, we think it entitled to our commendation. The music is expressive and well adapted to the subject. The words are truly pathetic and contain a strong appeal to the tender feelings of the mind, and certainly do credit to the poetical pen of Miss Betham.

"*Cupid in Ireland*," *a favourite Irish Air, composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by S. Hale.* 1*s.*

With the juvenile performer, this charming little rondo cannot fail to prove a considerable favourite. The air is beautifully simple, the variations are tastefully conceived, and uncommonly well adapted for the improvement of the finger.

"*Miss Giroux Reel*," *composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano Forte, by S. Hale.* 1*s.*

By the lovers of music in the Scottish style, this rondo will be received as a most acceptable *morceau*; for ourselves, we hesitate not to recommend it as the most pleasing and spirited air in that style of composition that we recollect ever to have seen. The variations are also arranged with very considerable ability and taste.

Historical Register of Public Transactions, Civil and Military, abroad, including the most material Domestic Occurrences.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

HIS Imperial and Royal Majesty, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, and the Assembly of their High Mightinesses representing the Batavian Republic, with his Excellency the Grand Pensionary at their head, and accompanied by the Council of State, and the Ministers and Secre-

tary of State, taking into their consideration,

1st. That, from the general disposition of men's minds, and the actual organization of Europe, a government without consistence, or any certain duration, cannot be adequate to the end of its institution.

2d. That the periodical change of the chief of the state will be always a source of dissention in Holland, and a constant subject of agitation and discord amongst foreign nations, the friends or enemies of Holland.

3d. That an hereditary government alone can guarantee the quiet possession of every thing dear to the Dutch people, the free exercise of their religion, the preservation of their laws, their political independence, and their civil liberty.

4th. That their first interest is, to secure for themselves a powerful protection by the support of which they may freely exercise their industry, and maintain themselves in their territory, their commerce, and their industry.

5th. That France is essentially interested in the happiness of the people of Holland, in the prosperity of the state, and in the stability of our institutions, as well in consideration of the Northern frontiers of the empire being exposed, and destitute of strong places, as in respect of the principles and interests of its general policy, have appointed in quality of ministers plenipotentiary, viz. his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, Monsieur Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Grand Chamberlain, Minister of Foreign Relations, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Chevalier of the Orders of the Prussian Red and Black Eagle, and of the Order of St. Hubert, &c. &c. And his Excellency the Grand Pensionary M. Charles Henry Verheuil, Vice Admiral and Minister of Marine of the Batavian Republic, invested with the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour; Isaac John Alexander Gogel, Minister of Finance; John Van Styrum, Member of the Assembly of their High Mightinesses? William Six, Member of the Council of State; and Gerard De Brantzen, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour; who, after having exchanged their full powers, agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, engages, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors for ever, to guarantee to Holland the maintenance of her constitutional rights, her independence, the integrity of her possessions in all parts of the world, her political, civil, and religious liberty, such as it is consecrated by the laws actually established, and the abolition of every privilege in matter of imposts.

II. In compliance with the formal demand made by their High Mightinesses, representing the Batavian Republic, that Prince Louis Napoleon should be appointed and crowned hereditary and constitutional king of Holland, his Majesty yields to this desire, and authorises Prince Louis Napoleon to accept the crown of Holland, to be possessed by him and his posterity in the lawful male line, according to the order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

In consequence of this authority, Prince Louis Napoleon shall possess the crown under the title of King, and with all the power and authority that shall be determined by the constitutional laws, which the Emperor Napoleon has guaranteed in the preceding article. Nevertheless, it is expressly stipulated and agreed upon, that the crowns of France and Holland shall never be united under the same head.

III. The domain of the crown comprises, 1st. A palace at the Hague, which shall be appropriated for the residence of the royal family. 2d. A palace in the wood. 3d. The domain of Loestdick. 4th. A revenue from funded property of five hundred thousand florins. The law of the state insures besides to the king an annual sum of fifteen hundred thousand florins, Dutch currency, payable by equal monthly sums.

IV. In case of a minority, the regency shall of right belong to the queen; and if there should be no queen, the Emperor of the French, in his quality of perpetual head of the imperial family, shall appoint the regent of the kingdom. His choice shall be made from the princes of the royal family, and in default of them, from the natives. The

minority of the king ends at the age of eighteen.

V. The queen's dower shall be regulated by her marriage contract In the present instance, it is settled that this dower is to be the yearly sum of 250,000 florins, which shall be taken from the domain of the crown. After deducting this sum, one half of the remaining revenues of the crown shall be applied to the maintenance of the royal minor's establishment, the other half to defray the expenses of the regency.

VI. The king of Holland shall be for ever a grand dignitary of the empire, with the title of constable. The functions of this grand dignitary may, nevertheless, be performed at the direction of the emperor of the French, by a prince vice constable, whenever he shall think fit to create that dignity.

VII. The members of the reigning family in Holland, shall remain personally subjected to the dispositions of the constitutional statute of the 30th of last March, forming the law of the Imperial Family of France.

VIII. The offices and employments of the state, other than those belonging to the personal service of the king's household, cannot be conferred on any but natives.

IX. The arms of the king shall be the ancient arms of Holland, quartered with the imperial eagle of France, and surmounted by the royal crown.

X. There shall be concluded immediately, betwixt the contracting powers, a treaty of commerce, by virtue of which, Dutch subjects shall at all times be treated in the ports and in the territories of the French empire, as the most favoured nation. His Majesty the Emperor and King, undertakes besides, to use his good offices with the Barbary States, in order that the Dutch flag may be respected by them in the same manner as that of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged at Paris in the course of ten days.

Paris, May 24. (Signed)

C. M. TALLEYRAND, J. V. STYRUM,
C. H. VERHEUIL, W. SIX,
J. J, A. GOGEL, BRANTZEN.

(A true copy).

The Minister for Foreign Relations.
(Signed.) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

CONSTITUTIONAL CODE.

FIRST PART.—*General Definitions.*

Art. I. The constitutional laws at present in force, particularly the constitution of the year 1805, together with the civil, political, and religious institutions now subsisting in the Batavian Republic, the exercise of which is stipulated in, and conformable to the condition of the treaty concluded on the 23d of May, of this year, between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and the Batavian Republic shall remain in full force, with the exception of such only as shall be expressly repealed by the present constitutional code.

II. The government of the Dutch colonies shall be regulated by a special code. The receipts and expenditure of the colonies, shall be considered as forming a part of the receipts and expenditure of the state.

III. The public debt of the state is hereby guaranteed.

IV. The Dutch language shall continue to be exclusively employed for all laws, proclamations, ordinances, decrees, and all other public documents, without exception.

V. No alteration shall be made in the value or weight of the current coin unless by virtue of a special statute.

VI. The former flag of the state shall continue to be used.

VII. The council of the state shall consist of thirteen members. The ministers shall have rank, seats, and deliberative voices in the council of state.

SECOND PART.—*Of Religion.*

Art. I. The king and the law extends equal protection to all the modes of religion professed in the state. By their authority shall be regulated every thing that may be judged necessary relative to the organization, the protection, and the exercise of all kinds of worship. The exercise of religious duties, shall in all cases be performed within the walls of the respective churches of the different sects.

II. The king shall enjoy in his palaces, and in any and every place where he may fix his residence, the free and public exercise of his religion.

THIRD PART.—*Of the King.*

Art. I. The king possesses exclusively, and without restriction, the

complete exercise of the government, and of all the powers necessary to carry the laws into effect, and cause them to be respected. He appoints to all the offices and places, the nomination to which was by the former laws vested in the grand pensionary. He shall enjoy all the titles of pre-eminence heretofore attached to that dignity. The national coin shall be stamped with his effigy—Justice shall be administered in his name—He has the power of pardoning offences, and of remitting punishments ordered to be inflicted by courts of justice. This power shall, nevertheless, not be acted upon, but after an audience given to the members of the national court at a privy council.

II. On the demise of the king, the care of his son, being a minor, shall be committed to the queen-mother, and in default of her surviving, to such person as shall be nominated by the emperor of the French.

III. The regent shall be provided with a council of natives, whose constitution and powers shall be determined by a special law. The regent shall not be personally responsible for the acts of his administration.

IV. The government of the colonies, and all that relates to their internal administration, is exclusively vested in the king.

V. The general government of the kingdom is under the immediate conduct of four ministers of state, viz. a minister for foreign affairs, minister for naval and military affairs, a minister of finance, and a minister of the interior.

FOURTH PART.—*Of Law.*

Art. I. Law is established in Holland by the union of the legislative body, being the assembly of their high mightinesses, and of the king.

The legislative body shall consist of 38 members chosen for five years, and nominated in the following proportion, viz.

For Holland	17	For Zealand	2
For Guelderland	4	For Groningen	2
For Brabant	4	For Utrecht	2
For Friesland	3	For Drenthe	1
For Overyssel	3		

The number of members of the assembly of their high mightinesses may be increased by law in case of the extension of territory.

II. In order, on this occasion, to nominate 19 members of the assembly of their high mightinesses, by which the number fixed in the preceding article shall be completed, their high mightinesses shall present to the king a nomination of two persons for each of the places to be filled up.

The departmental assembly of each department, shall, in a similar manner, present a nomination of two persons, and the king shall from the persons presented make the choice.

III. The present Grand Pensionary shall take the title of President of their High Mightinesses, and hold the office for life.

The election of his successors shall take place in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the year 1805.

IV. The legislative body shall nominate from its own members a secretary, by a majority of votes.

V. The legislative body shall, in general, assemble twice a year; namely, from the 15th of April to the 1st of June, and from the 15th of November to the 15th of January. It may be assembled on any extraordinary occasion, by authority of the king.

On the 15th of November of each year, the oldest fifth part of the members constituting the legislative body shall go out. The first vacating of seats shall take place on the 15th of November, 1807; and on this occasion, lot shall determine the members to go out. The persons going out shall always be eligible again.

FIFTH PART.—*Of the Judicial Power.*

Art. I. The judicial tribunals shall be continued as established in the year 1805.

II. The king shall, with regard to the judicial power, exercise all the rights and all the powers which were assigned to the grand pensionary, by the 49th, 51st, 56th, 79th, 82d, and 87th articles of the constitution of the year 1805.

III. All that relates to the exercise of criminal justice in military affairs, shall be fixed by a particular law.

MILAN, JUNE 7.

On the 27th of May a division of the French army, under the command of General Lauriston, took possession,

in the name of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, of the city and territory of the republic of Ragusa.

The following proclamation, published at Ragusa, by General Lauriston, explains the causes and conditions of this military operation:

"NAPOLEON I. *Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, &c.*

"The many concessions made to the enemies of France, had placed the republic of Regusa in a state of hostility, so much the more dangerous, as it was carried on under the appearance of friendship and neutrality. The entrance of the French troops into Dalmatia, far from preventing such conduct, gave further occasion to our enemies to exercise their influence in the state of Ragusa: and whatever were the motives of the condescension of the magistrates of this state, the emperor was acquainted with the circumstance. His dignity became concerned in putting an end to practices so contrary to the laws of neutrality.

"In consequence, in the name, and by order of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, I take possession of the city and territory of Ragusa.

"Notwithstanding, I declare, that it is the intention of his Majesty the Emperor and King to acknowledge the independence and neutrality of this state, as soon as the Russians shall have evacuated Albania, the Island of Corfu, and the other Venetian Islands, and that the Russian squadron shall have quitted the coast of Dalmatia.

"I promise assistance and protection to all the Ragusans; I shall cause the laws, existing usages, and property, to be respected. In short, according to the line of conduct which shall be observed by the inhabitants, I will take care that they shall have no reason to complain of the presence of the French army.

"The present government shall continue; it shall exercise the same functions, and retain the same titles.

"Its relations, as well with neutral states, as with those in alliance with France, shall remain as they were before.

"The commissary for commercial affairs to the senate, shall exercise the same functions of imperial commissary.

"Given at Ragusa, May 27, 1806.

(Signed) "LAURISTON."

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Died.] At Staveley, in Derbyshire, his family residence and native village, Dr. Thomas Gisborne, F.R.S. Physician to the King, and to his Majesty's household. Dr. Gisborne practised in London for at least sixty years, and held the important offices of President of the College of Physicians, and of Physician of St. George's Hospital. He was very early introduced into public situations, chiefly if not solely through the interest of the Cavendish family; and on these accounts he set out in life with uncommon advantages, and with no ordinary prospects of success. Yet, either from accident, want of disposition on his own part, or from some other causes, it does not appear that he was ever extensively employed by the public. Though he was not opulent in his circumstances, yet his different public appointments, his fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he retained to the last, added to a moderate patrimony, afforded him an easy competency, especially as he was a single man. As an example of that habitual assent and complaisance which a life spent at court is apt to inspire, the following anecdote of Dr. Gisborne has been frequently told in the metropolis. One of the Princesses being ill, and Dr. Gisborne in attendance, her Royal Highness enquired of the Doctor, whether she might not be permitted to indulge in the use of a little ice-cream, as she thought it would greatly refresh her. Dr. Gisborne, who never contradicted his royal patients, answered "that he entirely agreed with her Royal Highness:" and the ice was accordingly provided. His Majesty, with that amiable anxiety and interest which he always feels on the slightest illness of any part of his family, visiting the chamber of the Princess from time to time, and observing the glass with some of the ice still remaining in it, seemed alarmed, on the supposition that it might be improper; but her Royal Highness assured him that she had the doctor's permission for what she had done. His Majesty, thinking this a

very unusual practice, ordered the doctor into his presence, and observing to him that he had never heard of ice being recommended in such cases before, expressed his apprehension that it was upon a new system. The doctor seemed at first a little confounded; but quickly recovering himself, replied, "Oh, no, please your Majesty, it may be allowed, provided it be taken warm." "Oh, well, well, doctor, very well, very well; warm ice, warm ice." His Majesty seemed to be much entertained, and for some time afterwards always took the opportunity of asking those he was accustomed to meet, "whether they had heard of Dr. Gisborne's new system of prescribing warm ice." As an instance that even the highest honours do not command public opinion, Dr. Gisborne, though a court physician, physician to an hospital, and president of the college, found it worth his while to accept of the office of librarian to the Duke of Devonshire, for a salary of 50*l.* per annum; which, however, was considered as little else than a sinecure, and at the same time that of physician to the servants of his Grace, with a similar stipend; both which it is believed he held till his death.

At Newington House, on the 10th of April, Benjamin Bell, Esq. F.R.S. of Edinburgh, and an eminent Surgeon in that city. Mr. Bell, published in 1778, in one volume, octavo, "A Treatise on the Theory and Management of Ulcers." This was a praise-worthy attempt to introduce a regular and methodical investigation of the nature of the several morbid affections comprehended under the denomination of ulcer; and the author recommended a plan of treatment accommodated to the results of his inquiry. In the different branches of practice embraced by this Treatise, Mr. Bell every where inculcated a simple and rational theory, and a practice founded on the best authorities and the most probable reasonings; and though there might not at the time be found many observations absolutely new, yet it recommended itself to the younger part of the profession by the judicious mode of treatment proposed by the author. In 1783, he presented the public with the first volume of "A System of Surgery," which he afterwards completed in six volumes; the last volume being published in 1788. The precepts contained in this System may be considered as extremely judicious, and the manner in which they were delivered is both striking and agreeable. Mr. Bell affected no novelties in theory, nor refinements in arrangement and classification, his intention being to give a plain account of surgical practice, as fixed by the best writers, and operators of the time in which he wrote, and in doing this he contrived to intersperse a great number of judicious reflections arising from his own experience and observation. The improvements made in this branch of medical science, during the progress of the work through the press, necessarily increased its bulk; and it certainly required, in order to peruse these volumes with advantage, much previous reading, and a considerable share of anatomical knowledge. It might at the period of its publication, be justly termed a work of great value; and the art of Surgery was certainly considerably indebted to Mr. Bell for what he did in these volumes relative to the advancement and improvement of it. In 1793, Mr. Bell published in two volumes, 8vo. "A Treatise on Gonorrhæ Virulenta, and Lues Venerea;" and though this book might be considered as making a useful addition to practical treatises on the same subject, and extremely useful to the young practitioner; yet when the author turns from the observations resulting from his own experience, and dwells on theoretical reasoning, he will be found neither to be clear nor consistent. In 1794, he published in a thin octavo volume, "A Treatise on the Hydrocele, or Sarcocele, or Cancer, and other Diseases of the Testes." This, which was chiefly a republication of the observations respecting these diseases contained in the system of Surgery, he was induced to print by the request of several persons who wished to have this part separately, and also because he had some additional remarks to introduce relative to the method of curing the hydrocele, and the operation for the sarcocele. In the operation for removing the diseased part in a sarcocele, the directions given were certainly accurate and judicious; but they did not contain any thing which might be considered as new.

Mr. Bell published, in 1802, in one volume, octavo, "Essays on Agriculture, with a Plan for the speedy and general Improvement of Land in Great Britain." In this book will be found many sensible observations; and it was the author's intention to extend his agricultural remarks. He proposed that a large sum should be at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture, and other subordinate provincial boards, to be dispensed in premiums to the cultivators who shall grow the largest crops of potatoes, corn, &c. for the best management of farms; for the best and most numerous stock, &c. His remarks on the funding system, on country banks, and on the scarcity of provisions, and dearths, as connected with the agriculture of this kingdom, will be found extremely interesting, and he certainly presented the public with several new ideas, expressed in a manner highly creditable to their author.

At Tatton Park, in Cheshire, aged 56, William Tatton Egerton, Esq. M.P. for Cheshire, and Commandant of the Knutsford Royal Volunteers. He was much respected and beloved, and distinguished for his amiable disposition in every relation of life. His birth and large estate, said to be upwards of 20,000*l.* per annum, placed him as one of the leading commoners of the kingdom, and his splendid habits, and large establishment in St. James's Square, as well as in the country, did honour to his station. He had been married four times, first to the daughter of Dr. Fountayne, dean of York, by whom he had a son, who was M.P. for Beverly, and died about six years ago, in the flower of his age; secondly to a daughter of the late Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. by whom he has left two sons and one daughter; thirdly, to a sister of Sir George Armitage, Bart. who died without issue; fourthly, in 1803, to his cousin, Charlotte, only daughter of Thomas Watkinson Payle, Esq. of Ileden, near Canterbury, by a grand-daughter of William Egerton, L.L.D. prebendary of Canterbury, which lady died by an accidental fall from her park chair, in August 1804. His eldest son, Wilbraham Egerton, Esq. who lately married his first cousin, daughter of the late Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart. succeeds to his principal estates. Mr. Egerton was son and heir of William Patton, Esq. of Withenshaw in Cheshire, by the only sister, and at length, heir of Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton-park, M.P. for that county, in several parliaments, till his death, in January 1780. It was a remarkable coincidence, that Mr. Egerton should succeed to the inheritance of a place of his own paternal name, in right of another family, whose name it then became necessary to assume instead of his own. Mr. Egerton was rebuilding the mansion of Tatton, on a magnificent plan, after the designs of Samuel Wyatt, Esq. He had been M.P. for Beverley, and afterwards for Newcastle-under-Lyne.

At Melksham, in Wiltshire, Mrs. Ann Yearsley, late a milk-woman at Bristol, and celebrated for her poetical talents, which were first discovered by Miss Hannah More, who solicited for her the protection of Mrs. Montagu, in a prefatory letter to a collection of her poems. In this preface Miss More says, that "on making diligent inquiry into her history and character, she found that Mrs. Yearsley had been born and bred in her present humble station, that is, selling milk from door to door, and had never received the least education, except that her brother had taught her to write. Her mother, who was also a milk-woman, appears to have had sense and piety, and to have given an early tincture of religion to this poor woman's mind. She is about eight-and-twenty, was married very young to a man of a turn of mind very different from her own. Repeated losses, and a numerous family, for they had six children in seven years, reduced them very low, and the rigours of a severe winter, sunk them to the extremity of distress." Miss More observes, that she was curious to know what poetry Mrs. Yearsley had read, and found, that with Young's Night Thoughts, and Milton's Paradise Lost, she was well acquainted; but she was astonished to learn that Young and Milton had written any thing else. Dryden, Spenser, Thomson and Prior, were quite unknown to her, even by name. Her first publication was "Poems on Several Occasions," in one volume, 4to, 1785, and they present a very striking picture of a vigorous and aspiring genius struggling with its own feelings.

Two years after this, viz. in 1787, Mrs. Yearsley published, in quarto, "Poems on Various Subjects." Previously to this, a charge had been brought against her of ingratitude to her original benefactress, which in a narrative prefixed to these poems, she said was wholly unfounded. She defended herself with courage, but at the same time with moderation, with a temper, in short, which would do honour to any cause. She made use of no retort, no recrimination whatever, it was simply a justification of, or apology for her conduct. In this second work she discovered the same originality of thought and expression, the same boldness, and grandeur in the imagery, which so eminently distinguish her former productions. Milton and Young were her models, but yet she was sometimes a little obscure. In 1788, she joined the benevolent band associated in the cause of humanity, in an attack on the Slave Trade, in a short poem, in which she inveighed with great spirit against that abominable traffic. In 1790, she published "Stanzas of Woe," addressed from the heart, on a bed of illness, to Levi Eames, Esq. late mayor of the city of Bristol, which appeared to be dictated by distress and indignation at the cruel treatment her children received from the servant of a chief magistrate of Bristol. In 1791, Mrs. Yearsley produced an historical play, entitled "Earl Goodwin," which was performed with great applause at the Theatre Royal, Bristol. This was a play without any mixture of love, and in several parts contained a happy imitation of the style of Shakespeare, whom she also copied in mixing what appertains to comedy with her tragic strains, but in this she was not very fortunate. The play experienced at Bristol great success, and its representation was attended by brilliant and crowded audiences. In 1795, she published a novel, in four volumes, under the title of "The Royal Captives," founded on the impenetrable history of the Man in the Iron Mask, the supposed twin-brother of Louis XIV. whom Mrs. Yearsley formed into a husband and a father, and relates the adventures of him, his wife, and son, principally in the person of the latter. We believe this was the last work which Mrs. Yearsley published, in the Preface to which she observes thus of herself:—"she owned that she loved fame, though she had only heard her whispers, and that she was not deaf to, nor independent of the voice of the world, except in those enraptured moments when bewitching fancy rendered her insensible to the real dependencies of life. In poetry, she professed herself to be the slave of fancy, but in prose, wished that fancy might become a slave to her, stating, that in private sorrow, through a gloomy passage of twenty years, she proved her enchanting friend. "The clouds," says Mrs. Yearsley, "that hang over my fortunes intervene between me and the public. I incessantly struggle to dissipate them, I feel those struggles vain, and shall drop in the effort. This consolation I shall, however, bear with me to the verge of life, that to those who have guided me by the sacred and lambent flame of friendship, my memory will be dear, and that, whilst malice feebly breathes, truth will boldly pronounce." Mrs. Yearsley, like all unlettered poets, abounded in metaphor, imagery, and personification; her ear was perfect, and there was sometimes great felicity in the structure of her blank verse. She was diffuse from redundancy, and oftener obscure from brevity; but those inexpiable poetic sins, the false thought, the puerile conceit, the distorted image, and the incongruous metaphor, the common resources of bad poets, and the not uncommon blemishes of good ones, were only seldom found in her writings.

REPORT of DISEASES in a WESTERN DISTRICT of LONDON, *From June* 21, *to July* 21, 1806.

ACUTE DISEASES.			
Quartan Ague	1	Scarlet Fever	2
Summer Fever	5	Measles	3
Catarrhal Affections	17	Chicken Pox	1
Pleurisy	1	Erysipelas	1
Peripneumonia Notha	6	Hooping Cough	2
Acute Rheumatism	5	Dysentery	3
		Ophthalmia	1

Spitting of Blood	4
Fever of Infants	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Headache	5
Chronic Cough and Dyspnœa	3
Asthma	2
Pleurodyne	1
Complaints of the Stomach	7
Pain in the Bowels	3
Dirrhœa	2
Worms	1
Tape-Worm	1
Chronic Pains in the Liver	1
Tympanites	1
Lumbago	2
Chronic Rheumatism	13
Palsy from Lead	1
Dropsy	4
Dysuria	2
Menorrhagia	8
Amenonhæa and Chlorosis	4
Asthenia	13
Nephralgia	2
Scrofula	3
Varicose Veins	2
Sprain	1
Cutaneous Eruptions	17
Number of Cases	153

The weather in the first and second week, included by this report, was dry and warm; in the two last, there have been daily rains, some of them heavy, and accompanied with much thunder and lightning, and the air has been generally cool.

The late wet weather has given rise to a considerable number of catarrhal and rheumatic disorders; and several instances of that insidious disease, the *peripneumonia notha*, have occurred. This disease, which attacks only old people, or those of relaxed and debilitated habits, frequently assumes at first merely the appearance of the common chronic cough and dyspnœa; but if the symptoms be not relieved, by the timely application of a blister to the chest, in a day or two the pain increases, and the difficulty of breathing becomes so great, as to render the horizontal posture intolerable; extreme restlessness, mutterin, delirium, and prostration of strength speedily succeed; and the patient is carried off on the 4th, 5th, or 6th day from the commencement. Bleeding accelerates invariably this fatal crisis. A large blister in some cases gives speedy relief; but if one fails, no time should be lost in applying another, as it is the principal resource in a disease of an inflammatory nature, combined with so much debility of constitution. The digitalis, in a full dose, has appeared to aid in reducing the action of the blood vessels in one or two instances.

Scarlet fever and measles seem to be rather more prevalent than for some months past; the former generally assuming the milder forms of scarlettina anginosa.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR JULY 1806.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

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Designs for elegant Cottages and small Villas, calculated for the comfort and convenience of Persons of moderate and of ample Fortunes; to which is annexed, a general Estimate of the probable Expense attending the execution of each Design. By E. Gyfford. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Specimens of Continental Architecture; with eight engravings. By R. Smirke, jun. F. A. S. 1l. 10s.

AGRICULTURE.

Observations on the Utility, Form, and Management of Water Meadows, and the Draining and Irrigating of Peat Bogs; with an Account of Prisley Bog, and other extraordinary Improvements, conducted for his Grace the Duke of Bedford, T. W. Coke, esq. and others. By W. Smith, 10s. 6d.

The British Farmer's Cyclopædia, or complete Agricultural Dictionary. By T. Potts, 4to. part I. 10s. 6d. To be completed in 12 monthly parts.

The English Practice of Agriculture exemplified in the Management of a Farm in Ireland, belonging to the Earl of Pamyngham; with an Appendix, containing a comparative Estimate of the Irish and English Mode of Culture, as to Profit and Loss. By R. Parkinson, 8vo. 9s.

ASTRONOMY.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, with an Appendix, containing a great number and variety of Astronomical and Geographical Problems; also some useful Tables and a comprehensive Vocabulary. By M. Bryan, 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Mrs. Crouch, including a Retrospect of the Stage during the

years she performed. By M. J. Young. 2 vols. 9s.

Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D. to which is added, a Selection from his Works, and a Literary Correspondence between eminent Persons, reserved by him for publication. By the Rev. J. Wooll, A.M. 4to. 1l. 7s.

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Elements of the Grammar of the English Language; to which is subjoined a History of the Language. By C. Coote, L.L.D. 2d edit. 4s.

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The Annual Register, or a View of History, Politics and Literature. New Series, for 1801. 8vo. 15s.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE Peace, which had been prognosticated by our politicians at the end of last month, has not yet reached our coasts. What plans there are to allure her to the warbled shores of Europe are not yet, nor are likely for some time to be before the public. Couriers have passed and repassed between the cabinets of England and France, but the rumour has subsided, which occasioned a temporary rise of the funds, and has probably enriched not a few of those who were in the secret. Yet every thing seems to lead towards peace. The two great nations at war seem to be tired of the contest, and both to look forward for the enjoyment of a little tranquillity. Delusive we fear are the hopes of tranquillity. The aspect of the rival countries leads rather to more melancholy reflections. France, if peace comes, will strain every nerve to be prepared for the next contest: she is encouraging talent in every direction; promoting arts, commerce, and manufactures, and the rising generation will be a very different race from that which grew up under the indolence and luxury of the house of Bourbon, and was subjected to a depraved aristocracy, an ignorant clergy, and all the follies of monarchy. England does not seem to be sensible of this change in the manners of its rival: Her policy savours too much of the old school, and she will learn too late, that what was acquired by industry and energy, can be retained only by pre-eminence in those qualities.

Encroachments on the part of France are so usual, that surprise is no longer occasioned by any new event of this kind. We are inclined to admire only her moderation, if she leaves any of her neighbours unmolested. The little republic of Ragusa, on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, has for a considerable length of time been the means of happiness to a small population around it. Its commerce was extensive, and its inhabitants respectable. But the legions of France are on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and it is needless to say, that the republic of Ragusa ceases to exist. The French have taken possession of the whole territory, and what degree of liberty, or what form of government they will leave to the inhabitants, rests entirely in the will of their sovereign. Its fate depends most probably on the views he entertains of Greece, and he may attach this republic as a part to the new kingdom he means to form in that quarter.

The real state of the eastern regions of the Adriatic still remains unknown. We are one day told, that the Austrians have entirely ceded that country,

and that the Russians have retired to their district of the Seven Isles, but we cannot give implicit confidence to the reports. Whatever may be the present state of the Russians, we see no reason to expect that they will long have any influence in that quarter. France will possess and retain what it pleases, and the Russian power has neither that skill in the cabinet, nor strength in the field, to make any effectual resistance.

France has not yet obtained entire possession of Italy. The Prince of Hesse defends the post committed to his charge with a degree of valour, which, if the former sovereign of Naples had possessed, his kingdom might have been still preserved to him. But the possession of the little town of Gaeta is of small consequence compared with the loss of the rest of his Italian dominions, and his French successor is modelling his new kingdom, and receiving the oaths of allegiance of his new subjects, as well as if Gaeta did not exist.

The cruelty exercised in Naples upon the former return of the ci-devant king from Sicily, was such as must have exasperated a very great body of his subjects, who will from every motive, from indignation at the base government to which they were formerly subjected, and from hopes of a more enlarged policy in their new sovereign, willingly commit themselves to a new dynasty.

The brutal populace of that country has not yet got rid of its follies, and the trumpery of priest-craft continues to enslave their minds. The famous volcano of Vesuvius has been violently agitated. Torrents of lava have flowed from its sides, and showers of ashes have burst forth from its crater. This grand and sublime phenomenon of nature is viewed by the deluded eyes of ignorance and superstition, not with becoming admiration, but with bigotted fear; and the havock committed by the raging element is to be stopped, they foolishly think, by slinking priests walking-bare foot, muttering their nonsense to stupid saints, and exposing the image of the mother of their god. To so low a pitch may human nature be sunk, when the mind suffers itself to be led captive by the tricks of priests, and to admit any other object of religious worship, besides that single Person who created the universe, and through whose permission, and doubtless for wise purposes, the fiery cloud issues from the burning mountain.

The French sovereign must smile at the folly of his new subjects. He will for a time connive at the tricks of the priests, but most probably he will take care that the delusion shall not long subsist. The estates of the monastries and convents will be wanted to support the splendour of his crown, or to defray the expenses of the war against the possessor of the other part of his dominions. A stand will certainly be made in Sicily, and as the King of Naples has entrusted an Englishman with the command of his troops, it is not improbable that he may retain possession of the island to the end of the year. We cannot venture to assign to him a much longer duration of command; and if peace were made before Christmas, we should not expect it to add much to his security. Indeed, Sicily and the empire of the sea seem to be objects of such magnitude and difficulty as must very materially retard every attempt at negotiation.

The Turkish empire is far from being tranquil towards the Danube, and the pilgrimages to Mecca are impeded by the projects made by the new sect of the followers of Wechal, in Arabia. We know so little of the latter country, that we have no means of ascertaining the real power and extent of this sect; but it seems by all accounts to be very formidable, and may be the instrument, in the hand of Providence, to overthrow the delusions of Mahometism. The two pests which have for so long a period disturbed and harrassed the Christian world, seem to be on the point of expiring, and the next generation may witness the downfal of Mecca and Rome, whose devotees will turn from idle traditions to the salutary truths of Scripture.

Turkey has much to dread on every side. Weakened as Austria has been by the war, she can do no injury to France; and the sovereign of the latter country may, upon his plan of indemnities, give Austria a share of his Turkish conquests. Thus he will remove Austrian influence further from himself. Germany will be between France and Austria a complete barrier, and

Russia and Austria will have sufficient cause of dissention on the banks of the Danube. What are the views of Russia time will soon disclose. That extensive empire has lost too much character in the war to do any thing of consequence; and if there is any remaining wisdom in its cabinet, it will be more employed in civilizing its internal dominions, than attempting, to no good purpose, to make foreign conquests.

In the mean while the Swedes and Prussians present a strange sight; they are now in the attitude of boxers, but neither can stir without the consent of the parties who bet upon the match. After the conduct of the King of Sweden, we are rather surprised that the French Emperor has permitted him to retain any part of his German territories; and if peace is not soon made, we shall expect to hear that the Prussians are in possession of Pomerania. The little advance made by either party inclines us to believe that there is in the French cabinet an intention to cause the powers of Europe to discontinue hostilities. As to the war between England and Prussia, it is not worthy of a moment's notice; the acts of the Prussians served for a good declamation in the House of Commons, but when we look to the conduct of the British in India, we cannot but smile at the language held, as it respects the conduct of foreigners towards us, or our conduct towards foreigners.

Holland is employed in fêtes on the accession to the throne of its new sovereign, but he very prudently relies more upon the strength of the French troops in his territories, than on the love of his subjects. The Dutch, who have property, must be tired of the state in which they have lived for some years past; and they who were attached to the real liberty and independence of their country, can feel no regret that they have a Buonaparte instead of a Nassau upon the throne. The rights of the new sovereign are defined and clear: the Nassau was continually undermining their liberties, and by the aid of England and Prussia he overthrew them. Baffled entirely in their views, numbers were either driven out or emigrated from their country, and the Stadtholder's party triumphed most wantonly and most foolishly on their success. The fortune of the day is changed; the emigrants are restored to their property, under the auspices of the French, and a foreign yoke they think, and perhaps with reason, is better than the tyranny of their own fellow-citizens. When peace comes, we shall see whether monarchy is suited to the commercial spirit of the country, and its foreign possessions are still sufficient to make it respectable.

The arrival of an ambassador from America affords us a reasonable ground for expectation that the differences between us and that country may be amicably settled. Some men talk idly on this subject, and ridicule the idea of the Americans resisting us on the sea. It is true that they have not a marine to cope with our's, but their privateers would greatly annoy our commerce; and besides, it is the language of a bully to swagger and injure, merely because he has the power. If we have by our vessels wantonly insulted their coasts, we are bound to make reparation, and our power does not authorise us to commit injustice. We cannot afford to create unnecessarily any enemies.

Miranda's expedition on the Spanish main has afforded ground for endless rumours. Some assert that it has completely failed. Much as we may regret its failure, we do not doubt that a few years more will realize his views, and America will be independent of Spanish controul. St. Domingo has been the scene of more disasters, and another massacre; and the imperial government of the Blacks does not seem to have advanced further in civilization than the most refined people of Europe. Human life at Paris and Hayti have been looked upon with equal indifference.

But the most important circumstance which has occurred since our last, is the arrival of intelligence from India, with the treaties of peace that have been concluded between the British government, in that part of the world, and the powers of India, which have lately carried on as unsuccessfull a war against us as the confederacy of Russia and Austria against France. By these treaties, the great peninsula of India is really in subjection to the English name; the independence left to its princes is merely nominal, they are like the kings of Holland, Bavaria, Wirtembergh, Naples, and Etruria; and we are, and have been in India, ex-

acily what Buonaparte is, or has been, in Europe. We do injustice, however, we fear to the sovereign of France. He has carried his powers much more meekly than our late governor-general, and if he has changed the names and habitations of princes, he has not treated a prostrate foe without a considerable degree of magnanimity. The mind is lost in contemplating the changes that have lately taken place in that vast continent. Not long ago, a few merchants were glad to be indulged with the liberty of possessing a few spots of ground on which to erect their warehouses, and now they are become lords of the country, drive sovereigns from their thrones, set up and pull down exactly as they please. Their government is also of a singular nature. Living in England, and possessing no ostensible rank in society, these makers and unmakers of princes, exercise the extraordinary power of preventing any Englishman but those they like, from landing on their coasts, and of dismissing at a moment's warning any person against whom there exists the least suspicion of offence. They enjoy a boundless monopoly, and in no part of the world is the liberty of the press treated with greater contempt. A memorable instance of this has been exhibited in the treatment of one Duane, a printer, and the laws issued upon the subject of divulging intelligence. The monopoly will not last long; this government by Englishmen to exclude Englishmen from a great portion of the globe, will not long be suffered; the country, if it is to bear the burden of Englishmen upon its soil, should at least derive every advantage from an intercourse with this island, and our Hindoo fellow-subjects should share in the advantages belonging to the limited degree of liberty still retained in this island. Difficulties, however, occur in every view of the question, and there is too much reason to fear that India will be to Britain, what the Provinces were to the Roman empire, and decayed fortunes of our nobility will be repaired exactly in the same manner as those of the proconsuls of Rome.

Our domestic politics have excited no small uneasiness in the illness of Mr. Fox, and the country, though it has hitherto derived no benefit from his being in office, has been labouring under fearful apprehensions, that he would not much longer be the head of a party, and that public affairs would be under the influence of a family from which it has not been in the habit of expecting any great advantages. Though Mr. Fox has swerved so much from his principles, and suffered the country to be burdened with a property tax, far more oppressive than that of his predecessors in office, and what is still worse, has permitted the national faith to be broken, in taxing the funds; we regret, for his own sake, and for that of the country, that there should be any thing to hinder or oppress him in the conduct of our external relations. We must not conceal our fears, however, that the cabinet of France is too well skilled in diplomatic concerns; and a court which encourages talent so much as France does, has a great advantage in a negotiation, where on one side it has been so little the custom to separate the man from the place, and to look out for proper persons to fill its diplomatic situations.

The inquiries on the conduct of a lady of high rank, still it is said go on. Certain it is, that the public has heard too much of insinuations, and expectations have been held out of the matter being brought to a speedy issue. Whether any report will be made or not, is now doubtful; and if one is not made, every one will be at liberty to form his own conjectures. The liberties taken by the public papers upon this occasion, have been very unwarrantable, and have done an injury to the cause they intended to support. The accusers are not to be stigmatised as calumniators in this stage of the business. They may, for aught we know, be guilty or not guilty of calumny; if they are guilty of calumny, the other party is innocent; if they are not calumniators, it does not follow, that the other party is guilty to the extent which might be presumed. In fact, during an inquiry, all insinuations against the accusers or accused, should be suspended, and when the innocence of the accused party has been fairly established, proper steps are to be taken against those who have hazarded a false accusation.

But if we suspend our judgments, entirely on this transaction, we cannot

but reprobate in the highest degree, the imprudence of the language used in the northern part of this island, on the late acquittal of Lord Melville. Advertisements have been signed by men in official situations, congratulating the acquitted peer on his success, as if he had come off with honour, when it is well known, that the acquittal was so far from honourable, that upwards of sixty peers declared him upon their honour to be guilty. The whole of Scotland is not, however, to be inveloped in one common censure, many of the most respectable characters have felt the disgrace into which the interested zeal of their countrymen was leading them, and have protested strongly against their proceedings. Lord Melville is sufficiently fortunate in his acquittal; his partisans have no occasion for boast; the facts are well known to the public, and Englishmen form a just estimate of the verdict, and of Scotch rejoicings.

The effects of the property tax begin to be felt. Poor persons going to the bank for their usual dividends, have returned with their curtailed portions, and two shillings taken out of twenty, have occasioned no small surprise to the receiver of the remainder. To add to the wonder of the poor creature who is carrying home eighteen shillings instead of twenty, she hears that this is the time taken for the increase of the salaries of the princes of the blood. That the same minister who represented the state of the country to be so bad, that they must encroach upon the income of the lowest person in it, made that very circumstance an argument for taking from the purses of these poor contributors, to increase the wealth of the highest people in the country — strange perversion in language! When there is distress, we see no reason for separating any family from it. All feel, or ought to feel an equal interest in the country; and if any rise with its prosperity, they should be content to sink a little with its adversity.

We noticed, some time ago, the miserable death of some of our countrymen by the fall of houses, the example does not seem to excite any attention. Houses may fall, and the poor be buried in their ruins, yet it does not seem a sufficient tale to prevent the occurrence of such accidents. A number of poor people lodged in some houses in Skinner-street, Shoreditch; the houses ought long before to have been removed. They were suffered to stand till a number of our fellow-creatures were buried in their ruins. Inquisitions for blood ought be taken on such occasions, and in our opinion, the loss of the property is too small a punishment for the possessors. We have persons in the house of commons feelingly alive to the situation of the Blacks in a crowded vessel at sea; we could wish to see their humanity touched by the groans of their own poor countrymen, expiring under the ruins of a house which had long been a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The most important part of the proceedings is the conclusion of the sessions of parliament, on the 23d of July, after a speech delivered by commissioners appointed for the purpose. In this speech the sovereign applauds the zeal and diligence manifested by the two houses, in the discharge of their duties, and makes particular acknowledgements for their care of the military system, their arrangements respecting œconomy, and regulations for the audit of public accounts. The commons are thanked for raising so large a portion of the supplies within the year, and are assured, that what has been so liberally granted shall be frugally administered. Their attention to the younger branches of his family receives an appropriate measure of praise.

But the most important part of the speech is the notification that discussions have taken place for the restoration of peace, on just and reasonable terms. This establishes the point that messengers have not been moving backward and forward to no purpose; but nothing can be argued from this speech, on the advancement towards peace. The cold word *discussions* does not imply much, and we know that Buonaparte continues his European arrangements, without any regard to any thing from this quarter. We may continue the war if we please, or end it, but it is not likely that he will swerve much from his previous determination, or if he does it must be with the view of future advantage.

The praise for the raising of so large a portion of the supplies within the year, does not by any means meet our views of good finance, that is, of fairly apportioning the burdens of a nation among those who are able to bear and derive an advantage from them. The whole is brought to this single question, whether in time of war it is worth while to raise taxes to so great an amount, for the paying off of the national debt, and whether the existing generation should all at once bear so heavy a load? We noticed in our last report, that one author had fairly met this question, and in his pamphlet entitled "The Policy of lowering the Property Tax, and carrying on the War without additional Taxes," has happily shewn the good effects of that system, which Mr. Fox, though the introducer of it, has now so unfortunately for this country, abandoned. By this system the burden of ten millions would have been disposed among the persons existing in the space of thirty-seven years, and would therefore, comparatively speaking, be light to every one, it is now, and will be proved by experience, to be a most galling yoke.

However, the parliament is prorogued, and the nation is safe for some little time from the farther increase of their burdens, and it would be well, if in the recess, both representatives and people would study a little more the question of taxation, and endeavour to understand aright, whether there may not be a time to take off, as well as to lay on taxes. We are clearly of opinion, though we find so few to support us in it, that there may be as much wisdom in taking off taxes, as in laying them on; but custom has hitherto so prevailed, that no one member in the house seems to think at all of the latter point. Whether the war continues or not, it appears to us, that wisdom would prescribe as the first motion in the next session, the taking off of some millions of taxes. As to the paying of a poor person eighteen shillings instead of twenty shillings for her dividend at the bank, we cannot think of it without horror, and would wish that the princes of the blood would give themselves the trouble of thinking from what description of persons the addition to their revenues is derived.

The concluding part of this sessions was marked, as is too frequently the case, by the thinness of the houses, and the immense quantity of business transacted. This is a crying grievance; and if persons undertake a trust for their country, we cannot conceive how they can answer it to their honour and their consciences, to be absent from their posts and to neglect their duty. The consequence is, that the great business of legislation is in a manner left to the executive government; the ministers are every thing; the representatives of the people nothing. For the last month, not a seventh of the representatives was to be seen on many nights in the house, and it would take a very considerable time to read merely, without discussing the merits of the acts of these diminutive meetings. People may talk of the improvement of representation without doors, but it matters little how the representatives are chosen, unless some method is devised to keep them to their duty when they are elected, and to impress them with the idea that they are sent to the house to deliberate on every measure proposed, and not merely to sanction or thwart the acts of a minister.

Mr. Windham's Training Bill passed after much debating; what it will be in practice, time must discover. The measure in itself cannot be too much praised. Every Englishman, according to our constitution, is bound to learn the use of arms; and the real distinction between a free and an enslaved people is, that the one is able and willing, the other is unable or unwilling to use their arms in defence of their liberty and property. The game laws of this country have had an unhappy tendency in this respect. Under an idle pretext to satisfy a few ignorant country 'squires, arms have been taken from the people; whereas, we think, that every man at the age of twenty-one ought to be fully skilled in the use of the gun. Our ancestors were obliged to have the weapons in use in their times and in their houses, and since the discussion of this subject we have understood, that there is a part of the King's dominions where this laudable practice is still continued. Every male in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey is born a soldier; he is trained to the use of arms, and at a proper age regimented, and in consequence of this ar-

rangement, these islanders are not in the least afraid of the enemy, though at so short a distance from their shores. By having our men trained to arms, there will be less need of a large standing army; an institution absolutely incompatible with liberty, and no less injurious to the rights of the people than the security of the throne.

The motion for adding to the burthens of the people, that the young princes might not share in the distresses of the times, met with scarcely any resistance. One or two members had the courage and the honour to make some remarks in favour of the people; but they met with little or no attention. Two members have distinguished themselves greatly upon other occasions, and have preferred nobly the duty of a representative (Mr. Paull and Mr. Robson), but the checks they have received from a certain quarter would astonish a stranger, not acquainted with the springs of action by which that quarter is guided.

Mr. Paull persisted in his impeachment of Marquis Wellesley, and has shewn what an individual member of the House of Commons may do, though thwarted in every step, by persisting with firmness, and keeping in view the duty he owes to his country. Mr. Paull has brought to light a variety of transactions in India, over which, without his interference, a veil would have been thrown; he has produced his charges; he has called for papers: he has begun the examination of witnesses. The session did not see the termination of the business, and it is not unlikely that the next may be consumed in inquiry. Still the accused will be brought before his peers, and, if he should evade the trial by any arts of his friends in the lower house, such an escape from justice will do him no honour.

Mr. Robson in another line shewed equal firmness. The astonishing wastefulness of the Pitt administration is now pretty well known; as under it there seemed to be a scramble among inferior officers who should most rob the country. In this universal plunder the barrack department has been conspicuous. Mr. Robson has brought much iniquity to light, and much remains to be developed. The plan he wished to pursue did not meet with the approbation of ministers, and they have taken the matter into their own hands. Commissioners have been appointed; and if they do their duty, the whole business may be dispatched before the next session of parliament, and in a very short time measures may be taken for the prosecution of the offenders. Mr. Robson, we trust, will with a watchful eye pursue the motions of these commissioners, and expose them to public indignation, if their conduct resembles at all that of some persons before them in similar departments. We cannot repeat too often that there is a duty incumbent on every one who receives the public money; and every one who receives it without doing his duty is to be considered in the same light as a cheat and a robber.

The nation has now seen the new administration through one session of parliament, and it will naturally be asked, what has been gained by the change? Mr. Pitt was characterised as the minister who had added more to the burdens, and taken more from the liberties of the people, than any of his predecessors. The nation has a right to ask of his successors, who gave him this character—"How far have you abandoned his atrocious principles and conduct? Have you lightened the burdens? Have you restored, or taken any measures to restore the liberties which he had removed?" To one part of these questions our answer is ready; if Mr. Pitt whipped us with rods, his successors have scourged us with scorpions.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS,

Including the principal Marriages and Deaths in and near London; and Biographical Notices of eminent Persons deceased.

THE projected improvements in Westminster-hall will be proceeded on immediately. The new court of king's bench is to be built on the opposite side of the hall to the common pleas, next the speaker's court yard. This has long been wanted, as the present court is considerably too small for the accommodation required. That which is now the exchequer bill office is to be

converted into a room for the accommodation of the grand jury, and several adjoining apartments are to be built for the convenience of the judges' attendants, and the officers of the court. On the exterior part of the hall, next the Abbey, four coffee-houses are to be erected for the accommodation of barristers, witnesses, &c. and all the sheds which now disgrace that venerable pile are to be pulled down, and the entrances to the hall repaired and beautified.

An act of parliament has been obtained for paving, lighting, and cleaning the town of Uxbridge, and for watching and supplying that place with water. Another, for the better relief, maintenance and employment of the poor of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, and for cleansing and lighting the streets and the passages and places, and keeping a nightly watch, for raising money for repairing the highways in certain parts of that parish, and for raising money to repair the church;—and another to enable the several persons therein named to dispose of several houses in Picket-street, Temple-bar, and in Skinner-street, Snow-hill, and on Snow-hill, and in Fleet-market, in the city of London, by way of lottery.

The beautiful picture of the Nativity of Christ, by Pearson, in stained glass, which has been for some years the ornament of South Audley-chapel, has been purchased by the parish of Whitechapel, and placed in that church.

A boat belonging to the Grand Junction Company, and which was fitted up in Northamptonshire for the purpose, arrived at Paddington-wharf with near 100 live fat sheep for the London market. This being the first attempt of the kind, it excited considerable curiosity. It was fitted up with two slight decks, at a proper distance above each other, and a slanting roof of thin boards above. The space between each of the decks was divided by sliding boards into near fifty separate pens, so that each sheep had a distinct one to itself. The boat made its passage from Braunston to London, a distance of upwards of 95 miles, in 53 hours.

The state-rooms at Carlton-house, about twelve in number, have undergone a thorough repair, and have all been newly furnished in the most splendid and magnificent style possible. The lower range of rooms has undergone the greatest alteration. These are the rooms which will be immediately occupied by the Prince of Wales. They consist of his bed-chamber, which is 40 feet long. It is fitted up as the interior of a tent; immediately at the back of which is a magnificent bath, equalled by none in the kingdom. The walls are composed of real *verde-antique* marble, and the whole is highly polished. The flight of steps, niches, &c. are of the finest statuary. The whole is upon a very large scale, and built after the model of Titus's celebrated bath at Rome. This bath is surrounded by different chambers for the pages, dressing-rooms, &c. In front of the bed-chamber is a marble ante-room for servants. Next to this is an Etruscan-room, opening into the garden, and fitted up with books, &c for gentlemen wishing to see his Royal Highness. Beyond this apartment is a chamber called the Roman-room, the walls of which are covered with purple cloth, and fitted up with bookcases, &c. The latter may be considered as a kind of state-room, or small drawing-room. The decorations of this apartment are completely in the Roman style. This opens into the great library, which is fitted up according to the time of King Henry the Eighth, the costume being all strictly proper. The walls are hung with superfine scarlet cloth, and bordered by rich massy gold fringe. The bookcases, tables, chairs, &c. are of black ebony, inlaid with ivory. This range of rooms terminates with a gothic conservatory, 140 feet in length.

A very singular and brilliant Meteor was seen by many of the inhabitants of London, in broad day-light, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th of July, just about 8 o'clock, passing in the southern parts of the hemisphere, from about S.E. to N.W.—It seemed about one-fourth part of the apparent diameter of the moon, but more brilliant than Venus ever appears, and moved with very great swiftness, nearly in an horizontal direction; leaving a conical tail of light and sparks behind it. We intreat our correspondents in the country to communicate any observations which they can collect on the course of this large and singular meteor, and of its fall, if such should have taken place in Britain.

Married.] At Marquis Wellesley's in Oxford-street, Sir William Abdy, Bart. to Miss Wellesley, eldest daughter of the Marquis W. Armaud Count de Barde, to Mademoiselle Adele de St. Hermine, youngest daughter of the Marquis de St. Hermine, and niece of the Duke of Polignac. Edward Parkins, esq. of Dean-street, Soho, to Miss Caroline Grey, of Upper Harley-street. Mr. Mackinlay, of the Strand, to Miss M. Cotes, of Tottenham. Lord Viscount Milton, only son of Earl Fitzwilliam, to the Hon. Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord Dundas. Captain Dalbiac, of the 4th Dragoons, to Miss Eleanor Shelley, daughter of the late Henry Shelley, esq. of Lewes. Benjamin Edward Hall, esq. to Miss Braithwaite, daughter of the late Admiral Braithwaite. Andrew Wedderburn, esq. to the Hon. Miss Louisa Eden, fifth daughter of Lord Auckland. Mr. Charles Kemble, to Miss De Camp. William Wadd, esq. of Clifford-street, to Miss Mackenzie, of Guildford-street. Captain Egan of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Blaquiere, niece of Lord de Blaquiere. Captain Macgregor, of the 88th Regiment, to Miss Parry Jones, daughter of Thomas Parry Jones, esq. of Caernarvonshire. Thomas Read Kemp, esq. of Coneyboroughs, near Lewes, to Miss Baring, daughter of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. Hon. William Henry Hare, son of Lord Ennismore, to Miss Baugh, of Upper Wimpole-street. Robert Christie, esq. of Mark-lane, to Miss J. A. Newton, daughter of John Newton, esq. of Merton-abbey. Edward B. Venn, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Harriet Green.

Died.] Mrs. Minshull, wife of Wm. Minshull, esq. New Bridge-street. In Pall Mall, Lady Stirling, wife of Sir Walter Stirling bart. At Newington, Mr. Samuel Howes, F.A.S. many years in the service of the Bank of England. At his house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 74, Cornelius Donovan, esq. brother-in-law of Lady Skeffington. A gentleman whose private worth and public integrity, will long endear him in the memory of those who had the satisfaction of truly knowing him, for he was pious, charitable, and a good Christian. At Brompton, Mrs. G. Iliffe, the widow of Captain Thomas Iliffe, late of the Hon East India Company's service, at Bombay. Mrs. Seymour, wife of Robert Seymour, esq. of Kingsland, and deputy comptroller of the Wool-Letter-Office, Custom-House. In Upper Baker-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Stuart, wife of Hugh Stuart, esq. In Chancery-lane, Mr. John Packer, printer. In Queen Anne-street, West, Major General James Bannartyne, on the Bombay establishment. Suddenly, at Haberdasher's-hall, while sitting on a committee, Joseph Shermer, esq. Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, of Princes-street, Bedford-row. Robert Smitteson, of Queen-street, Cheapside, esq. William Pitt, esq. brother-in-law of Sir Brook Watson, bart. The Right Hon. Lady Mary Duncan, aged 88, widow of Sir William Duncan, bart. and aunt of the Earl of Thanet. Mrs. Basil Montagu, eldest daughter of Sir William Rush.

At Tunbridge Wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, esq. elder brother of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. He had been many years member of the Irish Parliament, and secretary at war in that kingdom, previously to the question of the regency, when he resigned his seat and office. In 1778, Mr. Sheridan published, in one volume, octavo, "A History of the late Revolution in Sweden." This was the Revolution effected by the late king, on the 19th of August, 1772, in order to break the power of the senate, the members of which governed the kingdom in the most absolute manner. In this work Mr. S. marked, with a bold and masterly hand, the progress of despotism in the history of the Swedes, from the time of Gustavus Vasa, to that of Charles XII. and clearly explained the reasons of the weakness and unsuccessfulness of their struggles for liberty, during that long period. The work was written in a natural, manly, and nervous style, and discovered Mr. S. to be possessed of that acuteness of penetration which is the first excellence of an historian. At this period of his life, he was secretary to the British envoy, at Stockholm, and was a witness of the events which he related in this work. He afterwards wrote several pamphlets, which were received with applause, on the ministerial side of the question, during the former dissentions of Ireland; one of them was entitled, "Letters of a Dungannon Volunteer, respecting the Expediency of a Parliamentary Reform."

In 1793, Mr. S. published an essay upon the true principles of civil liberty, and of free government, occasioned by the levelling doctrines of the day.

At his seat at Forest House, Essex, aged 63, Samuel Bosanquet, esq. In him the public will regret an active, an independent, and an honest man; his private friends, an amiable companion in prosperity, a ready assistant in adversity, and a discreet, but gentle monitor in both; his family will inconsolably deplore the loss of his tenderness, his advice, and his example. His whole time and talents were devoted to the service of others. Though never engaged in business upon his own account, he made the commercial interest of his country his particular study from a very early age. To the trade of the Levant Company, of which he was deputy governor, he devoted a large portion of his time. To the concerns of the Bank of England, of which he was for many years a director, his attention was unremitting, and his opinion on commercial subjects was frequently resorted to by those who held the highest situations in the state. The duties of a magistrate in the county, he discharged with the same activity, and the same advantage to his neighbourhood. His charity was not confined to giving alms, for though his pecuniary bounties were ample in proportion to his fortune, he never refused to contribute his time and his exertions. His judgment was sound, his manners amiable and courteous, his disposition benevolent, and candour was the great characteristic of his mind, he thought humbly of himself, and he seldom censured others. In the relations of domestic life, he was indulgent, generous, mild, affectionate; he loved order, he was regular in his habits, temperate in all things, and the moderation of his personal expences enabled him not only to supply the wants, but to administer to the pleasures of those around him. These virtues and dispositions were the fruits of a mind long disciplined in the school of Christianity. He was religious without fanaticism; he could give a reason for his own faith, which was that of the Church of England; but he never condemned the faith of others. He made no parade of religion, but it entered into all his concerns; it enabled him, while on earth, to preserve his serenity, both in success and disappointment, for it was equally his guide in the one, and his comfort in the other; and he died in the full persuasion that it opened to him the only door to the everlasting glories of Heaven.

At his house in Seymour-place, the Right Hon. John Monson, Lord Monson, and a Baronet. His Lordship was born, May 20, 1758, and succeeded his father John, the late Lord, July 20, 1774. He married on the 13th of July, 1777, Lady Elizabeth Capel, daughter of the Earl of Essex, by whom he has left issue, Elizabeth, born August 24, 1779; Charlotte, born Feb. 13, 1783; and John George, born Sept. 1, 1785, by whom he is succeeded in his title and estates.—In Downing-street, Westminster, aged 91, Sir Arthur Clarke, bart. youngest son of Sir Robert Clarke, bart. of Snailville, in Cambridgeshire, by Mary, daughter of Arthur Barnardiston, esq. of Brightwell-hall, Suffolk. By his death the title has become extinct.—At Kentish-town, Samuel Irving, M.D. Physician to his Majesty's forces, and second son of the late Dr. Irving, of Lisburn, Ireland.—At Kensington Gore, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh. About three o'clock she rang the bell, and ordered the cook to bring up the bill of fare, and while in the act of examining the same, and informing the cook some private friends were coming to dine with her, he observed a manifest change in the whole of her countenance, when she retired to her chair, and in a few minutes expired without a groan. She was the sister and heiress of the last Lord Leigh, of Stone-leigh, which title became extinct at his death. By her demise, one of the finest estates in England comes to her heir at law, (believed to be Lord Craven) not less at the present rents than 17,000*l.* a year, in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire. But what makes this estate of immense value is, that the rents have not been raised for sixty years. Mrs. L. in this respect, adopted her brother's line of conduct, and it is conjectured that the rents will amount at a fair valuation to 50,000*l.* per annum.—At his house in Upper Harley-street, William Dickenson, esq. M.P. for Somersetshire. He was returned

member for Rye, in 1780, and in 1796, for Somersetshire, which he represented till his death. Mr. D. introduced into parliament, in 1803, "a bill to suspend for a short time, the operation of an act of Henry VIII. so far as it relates to the residence of the clergy." He married Miss Fuller, daughter of the late Stephen Fuller, of Jamaica, esq. and by that lady has left one son, William Dickenson, esq. M.P. for Lestwithiel.—At Hans-House, Chelsea, Henry Holland, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace, for the county of Middlesex, and architect to the East India Company, &c. &c. Independently of the distinguished rank he bore in his profession, he was endowed with general talents, and conciliating manners, which procured him early in life, the most respectable connexions with men of the first consequence and ability in the country.—At his house in George-street, Portman-square, Arthur Richard Dillon, Archbishop, and Duke of Narbonne, Primate of the Gauls, President of the States of Languedoc, and Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost. This venerable prelate, who was eminently distinguished for his knowledge, talents, and eloquence, was the youngest brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Viscount Dillon. He was born at St. Germain-en-laye, in the year 1721, ordained bishop of Evreaux, the 28th of October, 1753, archbishop of Thoulouse, in 1758, archbishop of Narbonne, 1762, and commander of the Order of the Holy Ghost, in the year 1776. When the revolution took place in France, which was a total subversion of every principle which all good men hold dear and sacred; he retired to this country, where he has since continually resided, preferring the sacrifice of his high rank and situation, to a dereliction of those principles of duty and honour which uniformly guided his conduct through a long and meritorious life.—In Dean-street, Soho, aged 82, Mr. Robert Lawless, who, for considerably more than half a century, had been so well known to, and much distinguished by, the notice and regard of many of the most eminent literary characters of his time; as one of the principle assistants to Mr. Andrew Millar, formerly bookseller in the Strand, afterwards to his successor the late Mr. Alderman Cadell, and since, till very lately, to Messrs. Cadell and Davies, the present conductors of that extensive business. Mr. Lawless was a native of Dublin, and related not very distantly, to the respectable and recently ennobled family of the same name, as well as to the Barnewalls and Aylmers; he was a Roman Catholic, and strictly observant of the duties and obligations of his religion, yet perfectly free from the bigotry and uncharitableness which have, on too many occasions, marked the conduct of members of that community. In his character were united the soundest integrity of mind, with a simplicity of manners rarely equalled. His reading had been extensive, his judgment was remarkably correct, his memory uncommonly strong, and the anecdotes with which it was stored, often afforded gratification to his friends, who delighted to draw him into conversation. Humble as was his walk of life, few men had stronger claims to affectionate regard. A purer spirit never inhabited the human bosom.—At Wimbledon, Surry, the seat of his son, Andrew Bernard, esq. the Right Rev. Thomas Bernard, Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, L L.D.F.R.S. &c. &c. His Lordship was born in 1726, appointed dean of Derry, in 1768, consecrated bishop of Killaloe, in 1780, and translated to the bishoprick of Limerick, in 1794, on the death of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Glentworth. His Lordship married first, the daughter of Wm. Browne, esq. of Browne's-hill, in the county of Carlow; and secondly, in 1803, Jane Ross Lewin, daughter of John Ross Lewin, esq. of Fort Fergus, county of Clare. This venerable prelate was a member of most literary societies in the united kingdom, but particularly of the club composed of Garrick, Johnson, Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Cumberland, Goldsmith, &c. &c. and was dean of Derry, when the latter wrote his poem of "Retaliation," in which he is thus noticed:

"Our dean shall be venison, just fresh from the plains."

He was then a new member of that society, and supposing him dead, the poet goes on—

"Here lies the good dean, re-united to earth,

Who mixed reason with pleasure, and wisdom with mirth;
If he had any faults, he has left us in doubt,
At least, in six weeks, I could not find 'em out;
Yet some have declared, and it can't be deny'd them,
That sly-boots was cursedly cunning to hide them."

WESTMINSTER, JULY 23,

This day the Lords being met, a message was sent to the honorable House of Commons by Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman usher of the black rod, acquainting them, that the Lords, authorised by virtue of his Majesty's commission for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this honorable house in in the House of Peers to hear the commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the following Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor to both Houses:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this Session of parliament.

"We are at the same time, directed, to express to you the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and dilligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his empire, which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings.

"The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our military system, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual audit of the public accounts, call for his Majesty's particular acknowledgments.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service, particularly by raising, within the year, so very large a proportion of the necessary supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British people. You may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those supplies which you have so liberally granted.

"His Majesty is particularly sensible of the fresh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the provision which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his royal family to meet the necessary expenses of their station.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty, always anxious for the restoration of peace on just and honorable terms, is engaged in discussions with a view to the accomplishment of this most desirable end. Their success must depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy, and in every event his Majesty looks with the fullest confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to war or security to peace."

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said;

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"By virtue of his Majesty's commission under the great seal to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday the 28th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 28th day of August next."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES:

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c. under the Head of the different Counties: arranged in Alphabetical Order.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Thomas Edwards, jun. esq. one of the clerks of his Majesty's Board of Excise, to Mrs. Priscilla Amber, of Midhurst.

Died.] The Rev. John Meyler,

A.M. formerly of Marlborough, rector of Maulden.

BERKSHIRE.

A short time since a woodcock's nest was found in Calvin's Wood, in the parish of Bucklebury. This rarity excited a great deal of curiosity in the neighbourhood, and drew numbers to the spot: the bird was daily flushed from the nest by her unwelcome visitors, who had thus repeated proofs that the eggs did not belong to one of any other genus, nor to another of the numerous species of snipe; they are considerably larger than the partridge's, and nearer the size of the Guinea hen's, but speckled with a darker brown. The nest, which is on the ground, consists of dry leaves and feathers, which the hen has apparently plucked from her body.

Married.] Atkins Edwin Martin Atkins, esq. of Kingston Lisle, to Miss Ann Cock, of Upper Wimpole-street, London.—Lambert Fowler, esq. of Windlesham-house, to Miss Bird, of Brinham lodge.—Colonel Arthur Vansittart, of Spottesbrooke, M. P. for Windsor, to the Hon. Caroline Eden, fourth daughter of Lord Auckland.

Died.] At Reading, Lieut. Colonel Velley, late of the Oxfordshire Militia, and long resident in Bath. His death was occasioned by the horses of a double stage coach, in which he was a passenger, taking fright at that town, when being alarmed at his situation, he jumped out of the coach, and fell with the back part of his head so violently on the ground, as to occasion a concussion of the brain; and after languishing two days he expired.—At Abingdon, aged 60, Mr. Blake.—At Bracknell, Mrs. Burdett, widow of the late Captain B.—In Windsor Castle, aged 82. Mrs. Thornton.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Robert Smith, esq. of Aylesbury, to Miss M. S Watson, daughter of Sir J. Watson, knight.

Died.] At Stony Stratford, aged 57, the Rev. Thomas Propert, perpetual curate of that parish.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The members' four prizes, value 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Mr. R. Trevelyan, of St. John's, and Mr. Wray, of Trinity, senior bachelors; the subject, *E tot deperditis humaniorum literarum apud Græcos et Romanos Monumentis quænam præ ceteris sint desideranda?* And to Mr. W. Longley, of St. John's, and Mr. Wm. Grant Gautley, of Pembroke, middle bachelors; the subject *Utrum certamina publice in Græcia Spectata plus utilitatis an damni secum adtulerint?*

The late Sir Wm. Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas each, are adjudged as follows;—to Mr. C. Js. Bloomfield, of Trinity, for the Greek Ode; to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of St. John's, for the Latin Ode? and to Mr. Joseph Kirkman Miller, of Trinity, for the Epigrams.

The following experiment, by Mr. Charles Miller, of Cambridge, shews to what an astonishing extent the increase of wheat may be carried with care. On the 8th of August last, he took up a plant of wheat which had been sown in the beginning of June, and he divided it into 18 parts, each of which was transplanted separately: about the latter end of September they were again removed, and divided in 67 roots; in the end of March following, and beginning of April, they were separated into 500 plants, which yielded 21,109 ears; and the single grain thus yielded 570,000 fold! The produce measuring three pecks and three quarters, and weighing 47 pounds.

Died.] Mr. Smith, butler, of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Dorti, to Miss Mary Atkin.—Mr. John Graham, to Miss Ann Dalton.—Mr. Robert Russell, of Seaton Iron-works, to Miss Wood, of Workington.—Mr. Harley, to Miss Glaister, both of Whitehaven.

Died.] At Carlisle, Sir Richard Hodgson, knt. one of the aldermen of that city.—Mr. Robert Russell, aged 66, forty of which he spent in the employment of Messrs. Ferguson's.—At Low Crosby, Mr. Robert Corruthers, sincerely and deservedly regretted by an affectionate family, and a numerous and respectable acquaintance. — At Cockermouth, aged 75, Mrs. Sarah Saniton. — Miss Westray, milliner. —Lately, at Melmerby, aged 84, Mr. John Slee, father of the Rev. Mr. Slee, of the same place. Mr. Slee was possessed of a most intrepid mind, and

his exploits, though they will not, perhaps, be recorded in the page of history, yet, in his native place, have been long looked upon by the honest rustics, with more admiration, than the achievements of those in more exalted spheres. In the rebellion of 1745, our hero greatly distinguished himself; being at that period, one of the Trainbands for the county, then lying at Carlisle, he volunteered to go and reconnoitre the rebels, who were approaching Carlisle: having discovered their advanced party below Longtown, he was the very person that took Quarter-master Brand, and brought him prisoner to Carlisle. After the city was surrendered to the enemy, the Trainbands were escorted by the Rebels to Low Hesket, where Mr Slee proposed to his companions, unarmed to fall upon the Rebels, and take them prisoners; which proposition, however, they would not agree to. He therefore made his escape to Penrith, where he remained until the return of the Rebels;—and the morning after the action on Clifton Moor, he, with a party of thirteen, agreed to go and view the scene of action. On their way thither, they discovered three of the rebels wandering in the fields; whom they resolved to take; but on a nearer approach, their courage failed them; in the mean time the enemy had fled. Mr. Slee immediately pursued them alone, with no other arms than an old sword. The Rebels seeing whom they had to contend with, made a stand, and all of them snapped their pieces at him. Wonderful, to relate! They all missed fire. Mr. Slee still advancing, rushed in amongst them, made them all prisoners, and brought them to the Moot Hall at Penrith. But Mr. Slee's generosity was equal to his courage;—he promised to protect them with his life; and actually fought three battles in their defence. The fame of this circumstance soon reached the ears of the brave Duke of Cumberland, who sent for him, and presented him with an appointment in the Duke of Montague's Troopers (a very valuable situation at that time), where he continued till the regiment was disbanded. While this corps was lying at York, the subject of our humble narrative frequently did duty over the rebel prisoners there. Amongst them was one of the men whom he took prisoner, as mentioned before:—this man was very remarkable for always crying out, when he saw our hero, "Oh! mon, if it had na been for you, I'd no' been here."

Died.] Sir Wilfred Lawson, bart. aged 43, of Brayton-house and Isell-hall; the last of the male line of one of the most ancient and respectable families in that county. Dying without issue, the title is extinct. Sir Wilfred had the most elegant and extensive library in the North of England, and which is indeed equalled by few in the kingdom. His collection of rare and curious plants, beasts and birds, excited the admiration of all who have seen them—At Whitehaven, Mr. William Greenlaw, aged 76. He had been a member of the Methodist connexion 55 years.—Mr. Marton, of Wigton, attorney-at-law. — Mr. Charles Steedholm, of Cockermouth.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Paul, of Chester, to Miss Cooper, of Rossett.—John Plumbe, esq. of Kingsley, to Miss Atherton, of Walton-hall.—At Stockton, the Rev. C. R. Cameron, of Worcester, to Miss Lucy Lyttleton Butt.

Died.] Mr. J. Hollingsworth, of Halton.—At Windslow, Michael Ferrebee, esq.—Mr. Potts, of Chester.

CORNWALL.

A new mineral has been discovered in this county, in one of the government mines, where it forms an incrustation round projecting particles of spongy pyrites, which appear to contain a considerable portion of cobalt. The colour of the mineral varies from a light ash to a dark brown; it is of a close and polished texture and breaks like flint. Its particles are very brittle, and when triturated, give out a strong hepatic odour. It is soluble in nitric, and muriatic acids, precipitable by alkalies, and is likely to be of much utility in the arts.

Died.] Rd. Thomas, esq. of Trethcake, aged 84.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Payhembury, Mr. Guillemard, of Hackney, to Miss Susan Venn, daughter of Mr. Henry V.—John Collins, of Dunsford, esq. to Miss Susan Cornish.—At Totnes, Rd. Marsbull, esq. M. D. to Miss Farwell, only daughter of Arthur F. esq.—Mr. Wm. Hussey, to Miss Sarah Hodges, of Luppit, near Honiton.—Mr. Dyer,

of Exeter, bookseller, to Miss Gillard, of London.—At Exeter, Lieut. Wm. Evans, of the Worcester militia, to Miss Melene Laurence.

Died.] Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Wood, of Tiverton.—Mr. Sparks, of the King's Arms-inn, Piddletown, aged 40.—Mr. J. Westcomb, of Exeter.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] C. G. Mundy, esq. of Mark Town, to Miss Massingberd, of Osbornby, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Glapwell Hall, Lady Barker, relict of the late Sir Robert B. bart. — At Spital, near Chesterfield, aged 75, the Rev. John Bourne, M. A. rector of Sutton, and vicar of South Tringfield. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B. A. 1754, and M. A. 1757.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Dorchester, Morgan Yeatman, esq.—At Shaftesbury, Rt. Dudley, esq.—At Poole, John Lauder, esq. collector of the customs at that port.

DURHAM.

A ploughman, while at work in a field near Lumley, struck his plough upon the top of an old earthen pot, which was found to contain several pieces of silver coin, of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in a fine state of preservation.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss Palmer.

Died.] Mrs. Blacklin, wife of the Rev. R. B. of Heighington.—At Sunderland, very suddenly, Mr. Fairlamb. He had taken a walk in the morning, and on his return went up stairs to dress, when feeling unwell, he threw himself on the bed, and immediately expired.

ESSEX.

Married.] Wm. Fisher Hulse, esq. to Miss D. A. Crickitt, of Smyth's Hall.

Died.] At Messing, Golding Griggs, esq. aged 85, a character, in whom were happily blended all the social virtues most worthy of imitation by those who wish to live universally beloved and respected.—At Sewardstone, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. G. W. of Bishopsgate-street, London. — James Round, esq. of Brick Hall, near Colchester, aged 73, upwards of 40 years in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A ball of fire lately fell on a cottage at Cleverend-green, in the Forest of Dean, and forced its way through the roof into the kitchen, but happily without doing any further damage, although three persons were sitting by the fire.

Married.] At Glocester, J. Baker, esq. of Aldwick-court, to Miss Weaver. At Dymock, Humphrey Cooper, esq. to Miss Amelia Morton.

Died.] At Hanham-court, Henry Creswick, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Gloucester. —Mrs. Bennet, of Fracupton.—Mrs. Pearce, widow of R. Pearce, esq. of Stone.—Mr. James Kearsey, of Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE.

An act of parliament has recently been obtained for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the Isle of Wight.

Married.] John Goodeve, esq. of Gosport, banker, to Miss Hurry, of Yarmouth.—At Alresford, the Honorable Colonel William Bligh, to Lady Sophia Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

Died.] Mrs. Birt, wife of Richard Birt, esq. of South Warmborough. — James Fermor, esq. of Turmore.—The Rev. John Ilslay, rector of Tunworth, near Basingstoke.—Mrs. White, wife of the Rev. H. White, rector of Shalden.—Mr. Kingate, of the King's Arms inn, Southampton.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Tring, Mr. Joseph Brown, to Miss Charlotte Sherman.

Died.] At St. Albans, Mrs. Lomax. —At Cheshunt, Mr. Robert Wilson, aged 93, formerly an eminent seedsman in London.—At Stantedbury, aged 82, Robert Jocelyn, esq. late Captain in the royal navy. He was the oldest on the list of superannuated Captains, and was promoted to the rank of post in 1759.—Mr. Richard Hogg, aged 44, of Widdiall.—The Rev. Anthony Trollope, aged 71, formerly of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1758, A. M. 1761, rector of Cottered, with Bradfield annexed, and vicar of Rushden, near Baldock.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Ive's, Mr. Daniel Setchfield, to Miss Salmon, of Peterborough.

Died.] The Rev. John Bewsker, vicar of St. Neot's.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr. Joseph Buren, to Miss Mary Green.—At Milton, Mr. James Elvey, to Miss Catharine Mason.—At Canterbury, Mr. Amos, to Miss Grace Collington.—Mr. Edward Appleyard, to Miss Harriet Jennins.—At Minster, Capt. William Thomas, of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Hammond, of Lewisham.—At Mersham, the Rev. Charles Hughes, of Barham, to Miss Knatchbull, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart.

Died.] At Eltham, Mrs. Henry Budd.—At Paul's Cray, Mrs. Simons, wife of the Rev. John Simons.—At Greenwich Hospital, after a tedious illness, the Rt. Hon. Susannah, Viscountess Hood, Lady of Lord Viscount Hood. She was the daughter of Mr. Linzee, mayor of Portsmouth, and has left one son, the Hon. Henry Hood, born in 1754. Her ladyship was created a peeress in her own right on the 27th of March, 1795, by the title of Baroness Hood, of Catherington, in Hampshire, with remainder to the heirs of her husband, Samuel Lord Viscount Hood.—At Chatham, while sitting in his chair, preparing to receive some friends, the members of a Book Society, of which he was secretary, in his 61st year, John Burton, esq. clerk of the survey in his Majesty's dock-yard at Chatham, in Kent; and author of a valuable work, intituled "Lectures on Female Education and Manners," printed at Rochester in 1793, in two volumes, 8vo. which has since gone through a second edition.—The Rev. Marmaduke Lewis, A. M. aged 77, rector of Lullingstone, and vicar of East Garstop, in the county of Berks.—At Eltham, Mr. P. Wynne, an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row, London.—At Mersham Hatch, Miss Eliza C. Knatchbull, daughter of Sir Edward K. bart.—At Crayford, aged 79, the Rev. Philip Walter, 47 years rector of that parish.—Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. Dodd, Sheerness.—At Lees Court, aged 53, the Right Hon. Lewis Thomas Watson, Lord Sondes, of Lees Court, May 20, 1760. He married, Nov. 30, 1785, Mary, daughter of Richard Milles, esq. of North Elmham, in Norfolk, by whom he has left issue four sons and two daughters. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son Lewis Richard, born May 22, 1792. His lordship's father, who died March 30, 1795, was brother of the second Lord Monson, and was advanced to the dignity of the peerage, May 20, 1760, on the death of Thomas, Earl of Rockingham, he took the name of Watson.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Coche, attorney, to Miss Farmer.—At Castle Donington, Mr. Small, of Boston, to Miss Bakewell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Stocks, of Hull, to Miss K. Bygott, of Barton.—Mr. Frankish, of Gainsborough, to Miss Wood, of Broughton.

Died.] Mrs. North, of Grantham, aged 21.—Mr. Geo. Rippon, of Lincoln, hat-maker, aged 28.—At Boston, Richard Yarburgh, esq.—Mrs. Julian, wife of Mr. Julian, of the Rodney inn.—Mrs. Brockett, aged 80.—Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. Moses S.—Mr. John Hursthouse, of Tid St. Mary's, aged 61.—The Rev. John Gee, vicar of Hibaldstow.—At Spalding, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Thorpe, senior.—At Gainsborough, Mr. James Clark, aged 46.—Mr. Bartholomew Waite, aged 54.—Mrs. Ward, aged 63, widow of Captain Ward.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Davies, to Miss Coupland, both of Lancaster.—At Liverpool, Mr. Charles Ashcroft, to Miss Mary Crane.—Mr. R. Dewhurst, to Miss Mary Gore.—Mr. John North, attorney, to Miss Webster.—Mr. John Underwood, to Miss Farrington.—Mr. Thomas Griffith, to Miss Luccock.—At Manchester, Joseph Radford, esq. to Miss Harvey, only daughter of Thomas Harvey, esq. of John-street, Adelphi.—At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Greetham, to Miss Aughton - Mr. Gore, to Miss Ellen Tarleton. - At Blackburn, Mr. R. Edleston, to Miss Ainsworth.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Stephens, both of the theatre, Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, aged 22, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Young, one of the managers of the theatre; the Manchester theatre was closed out of respect to her memory the evening of her death.—At Liverpool, aged 31, Mr. Thomas Askew Hanley, attorney-at-law.—Mr. Robert Finlay.—Captain Lewis Robinson.—Mr. Walter Rowe, aged 56.—Moses Benson, esq.—Mr. Wedgwood, aged 62.—At Warrington, Mrs. Patten, of the Mermaid inn.—Mr. Thomas Hat-

ton.—Miss Starkie, aged 18, eldest daughter of Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq. of Huntroyd.—At Wigan, aged 37, Mr. Thomas Chadwick.—At Lancaster, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Butcher.—Mr. John Watkinson.—Mrs. Leve, wife of John L. esq. of Altrington hall.—Mr. Thomas Ralph.—J. Bolton, esq. of Colne, attorney at-law.—At Sparth, near Blackburn, aged 62, John Brookbank, esq. a man peculiarly respected by all who knew him.—Near Ulverston, Captain G. Knott, aged 33, of the Royal Lancashire Militia.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Jeyes, attorney-at-law, and forty years town-clerk of that place.

NORFOLK.

An act of parliament has lately been obtained for better paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the city of Norwich; and another for repairing the parish church of Yarmouth, and rebuilding the tower.

Married.] Mr Quanbrough, of Long Melford, to Miss C. Hepburn, of Downham.—Mr. William Boby, of Hill Harling, to Miss Emma Nicholson.—George Carthew, esq. of Harleston. to Miss Isaack, of Wighton.—Mr. John Kelly, jun. of Yarmouth, to Miss Eliza Pache, of Mettingham.

Died.] Mr. Henry Hubbard, aged 50, landing-waiter of Lynn.---Mr. S. N. Chiswell, of Wereham.---- Mr. John Pratt, of Norwich, aged 77.---Mrs Black, wife of Mr. J. Black, printer, late of Yarmouth.---Thomas Grigson Payne, esq. of Hingham, many years an acting magistrate for the county of Norfolk.---Mr. William Fisher, aged 19, only son of William F. esq. of Yarmouth.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, James Wilson, esq. of Darlington, to Mrs. Taylor, of Gateshead.---Captain Gregson, of the Royal Cumberland Militia, to Miss E. Brumwell, of Wardenhill, Durham.---At Mexham, Mr. Thomas Gray, of Newcastle, to Miss Miller.---Mr. Shafto Little, to Miss Hannah Batty.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Eleanor Hutchinson, aged 91.---Mr. John Snowdon, aged 48.---Elizabeth Roberts, aged 99, relict of Hugh Roberts, of Chester, who served many years in the 3rd regiment of foot. She was an eye witness of five different battles that her husband had been in. Her strength did not fail her to the last. She had thirteen children, thirty-five grand-children, and thirteen great-grand-children.---At Alnwick, Mr. Michael Henderson, of the Abbey Mills.—Mrs. Mary Robertson, aged 73.—Dr. Claseley, of Newcastle.- Mrs. Argus, wife of Mr. Thomas A. of Newcastle, printer.—At Hexham, Mr. John Ayrey.—Mrs. Margaret Ainsley, wife of Mr. John A.—At Berwick, Mr. Robert Sanderson, late of Palsgrave Place, London.—The Rev. Hugh Moises, A. M. aged 85, late lecturer of All-saints, Newcastle, and rector of Greystock. He was headmaster of the grammar school at Newcastle, in which situation he contributed to the formation of the minds of those great men, Lord Eldon, Lord Collingwood, Sir Wm. Scott, &c.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Maslie, to Miss Redgard, of Gainsborough.—Mr. Joseph Lomas, to Miss Elizabeth Frost.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Nixon.—Mr. James Randall, of the Cross Keys inn.—Mr. William Hathwaite, alderman of Nottingham, aged 81.---Mrs. Hunt, aged 73.---At Worksop, Mrs. Frances White, aunt of Sir Thomas Wollaston White, bart.---At Retford, Mr. Kippax, aged 72.---Mr. Samuel Hetone, aged 93.---At Bawtry, John Achlom, esq. aged 75, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 61st regiment.---Mrs. Cooper, wife of John Gilbert, C. esq. of Thurgarton Priory.---George Neville, esq. of Thorney, aged 66.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The chancellor's prizes in the university of Oxford, for the present year, have been adjudged to Edward Garrard Marsh, B. A. late scholar of Wadham College, and now Fellow of Oriel College, for the English essay, "Posthumous Fame;" and to John Latham, Commoner of Brazen-nose College, for the Latin verses, "Trafalgar;" also the prize by a private donation to Henry Allen Johnson, Commoner of Christ Church, for the English verses, "Travels of Discovery into the Interior of Africa."

Sir Roger Newdigate's prize has been adjudged to John Wilson, esq. Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College, for English verse on the following subject; "A Recommendation of the Study of the Remains of Grecian and Roman Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting."

Two of the college prizes are adjudged

as follows: "Patriotism," an English essay, to Mr. Twyford; and "Nelsonus," a Latin essay, to Mr. Papendick.

Died.] The Rev. John Horseman, B. D. aged 73, upwards of thirty-four years rector of Souldem, and formerly Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge.—At Oxford, aged 65, the Rev. John Wills, D. D. warden of Wadham College, rector of Tydd St. Mary's, Lincolnshire, and of Leaborough, in Somersetshire. He was appointed warden of Wadham College in 1783, on the death of Dr. Gerard. The bulk of his property he has left to the college over which he presided; 400*l.* per annum in addition to the headship, with all his books and furniture. Two exhibitions of 100*l.* each, annually, to two fellows of the college, students in law and physic; and two exhibitions of 20*l.* each, annually, to two scholars, students in the same professions. To a superannuated fellow not having property of his own to the amount of 75*l.* per annum, an annual exhibition of 75*l.* to one other superannuated fellow, not having of his own property 100*l.* per annum, an annual exhibition of 50*l.* To the divinity lecturer of the college, thirty guineas per annum, to read lectures on the thirty-nine articles. Five or six pounds value in books per annum to the best reader of the lessons in chapel. He has left also public benefactions as follow, an estate in Lincolnshire, of about 150*l.* per annum, to the vice-chancellor for the time being, in aid of the great burdens of his office; 100*l.* per annum to the senior Bodleian Librarian; 100*l.* per annum to the theatre; and 1000*l.* stock in the 3 per cents, to the infirmary. The residue of his fortune, exclusive of private legacies to relations, friends, and servants, he has bequeathed to the college, to establish a fund to accumulate for the purpose of purchasing or benefiting livings for that college. He is succeeded in the wardenship by the Rev. William Tournay, B.D. —The Rev. Dr. Homer, rector of Standlake.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Bristol, aged 75, John Paterson, esq. of London, and of Carmacoup, in the county of Lanark, Scotland. He was one of the oldest merchants in the Canada trade; and maintained through life a character remarkable for the strictest integrity and benevolence to all mankind. As he lived respected, so he died lamented by a very numerous circle of friends and relatives.——Miss Charlotte Cuming, youngest daughter of Sir Alexander Cuming Gordon, bart.—Miss Rumbold, eldest daughter of Sir George Rumbold, bart.—Mr. William Tate, a celebrated portrait-painter at Bath.—Thomas West, esq. of Bath.—At Taunton, aged 63, John Southey, esq. uncle of the celebrated poet.—Mr. George Hare, postmaster, of Taunton.—At Bridgewater, aged 50, in consequence of breaking his leg, by the falling of the hustings, at the nomination of a member for the county, Samuel Day, esq. of Burnett, and of Charterhouse, Hinton. Mr. Day was a most active magistrate, and supported the character of a a country gentleman in its primitive purity.

SUSSEX.

An extensive mine of excellent coal has been discovered on the coast near Hastings, which there can be no doubt will prove of great importance.

Married.] At West Bourn, the Rev. Tho. de Lacy, A. M. archdeacon of Meath, to Miss Moutray, daughter of the late John Moutray, esq, commissioner of his Majesty's navy.—Rich. M. Movey, esq. of North Marden, to Miss Roberts, of Abbotston, Hants.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Postle Jackson, of Ipswich, to Miss Bureham, of London. —The Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, of Bury, fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to Miss Theophila Mills, daughter of the Rev. Edward M. of Bury.

Died.] Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick, a well known jockey at Newmarket.—Mrs. Chilton, wife of the Rev. R. C. Chilton, of Mendlesham.—Mr. John Cobb, of the Horse Shoe Inn, Bury.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] John Masters, esq. alderman of Stafford.—Mr. Thomas Green, of Park-hall, Eccleshall, aged 38.—At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Rhudde, wife of Anthony R. esq.—At Farley, the Rev. J. Bill, rector of Draycot, and formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge.—At the Potteries, Mr. George Heasties.—At Burslem, the Rev. Edward Jackson, aged 65, a preacher in the late Mr. Wesley's connexion.—Mr. C. Brindley, of Great Barr, aged 64.—At Etruria, Mr. Wm. Cox, aged 85, and 45 years assistant to Josiah Wedgwood and Co.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Swanwick, of Oswestry, to Miss Hannah Hilditch.---Mr. Rogers, of Ellesmere, to Miss M. Davies, of Hereford.---At Ludlow, J. Tho. Brown, esq. to Miss M. Sneade, —Dr. Smith, of Upton Magna, to Miss Adams, of Birmingham.---Mr. Wm. Jones, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Heighway, of Pontesford.

Died.] J. Bright, esq. of Shrewsbury.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Jane Yates.—Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss Demmack.

Died.] Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. David J. of Kendal.—At Viscount Howick's office, Sir Michael Lefleming, bart. He had called at the Admiralty respecting some naval business, and while Lord Howick was taking down his name, Sir Michael fell sideways off the chair on which he was sitting, and never spoke afterwards. Mr. Andrews, apothecary of Charing-cross, was instantly sent for, but on his arrival informed his lordship that there was no symptom of life remaining, nor any chance of its return. On his examination the following day at the coroner's inquest, which was held at the Ship Tavern, Charing Cross, he said that the cause of Sir Michael's death was an apopletic fit, occasioned by an arterial eruption upon the brain. The verdict of the jury was, *Died by the visitation of God.* Sir Michael was descended from a Flemish family, which was honoured with a baronetage at the commencement of the last century. His father, Sir William F. restored the ancient appellation without recurring to the king's sign manual, by christening his son Michael Le. The particle has since been incorporated with the surname. Sir Michael's guardian was Sir James Lowther, the late Earl of Lonsdale, who lived in great intimacy with him, and left him a legacy at his death. He married Lady Diana Howard, only child of Thomas, the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, by whom he had one daughter, Anne Frederica Elizabeth, born in 1785. He had for many years represented the county of Westmoreland in parliament, and ever since 1779 had been lieutenant-colonel of the Cumberland militia.

WILTSHIRE.

Lord Pembroke's mansion at Wilton, is fitting up in the Gothic style, at an immense expense.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Wm. Everett, to Miss Giffard.---N.W. Peach, esq. of Muston Cottage, Dorset, to Miss Goodman, of Oare house.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Mitchell, coachmaker.---Mr. Alex. Webb, baker. ---Mr. Wm. Lawrence.---Joseph Bird, esq. aged 31, late of the horse guards blue, and brigade major of that district. Mr. Uriah Garrett, foreman to Mr. Norton, cabinet-maker.—Mr. Thomas Dew, second son of Mr. John D. hatter, aged 19.—Mrs. Sarah Smith.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. late an eminent builder of Fulham, Middlesex. —Miss Frances Bracher, daughter of Mrs B. aged 24.—At Downton, Mrs. Senior, wife of Mr. Samuel S. butcher. —At Heytesbury, aged 26, Mr. Wm. Prangley.—Wm. Bathurst Pye Bennet, esq. of Salthorpe House.—William Everett, esq. late an eminent clothier at Horninsham. — At Marlborough, Mr. John Crook, late an eminent fellmonger.—Mr. Wm. Anderson.—Mr. Blackford, of the King's Arms, Malmesbury.—Mrs. Ralph, of Wootton Bassett.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

As some workmen were lately repairing the parish-church of Fladbury, to their astonishment they discovered the skeleton of a fox between the roof and the cieling.

Died.] Mrs. Rayment, aged 75, of Worcester.—At Leominster, Rob. Allen, esq. aged 25, of the Herefordshire-militia.—Mrs. Haynes, of Lower Wick. —Miss Eliza Barr, of Worcester, aged 17.—Mrs. Spark, of Kempsey, aged 69. —Mrs. Widnell, aged 79, wife of Josiah W. esq. of Summerhill, near Kidderminster.—Herbert Bury, esq. of Kidderminster.—The Rev. George Hartley, of Harrington-hall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Brewin, to Miss Holmes.—Mr. T. P. Warner, to Mrs. Eliz. Halfpenny.—Mr. Francis Ridley, to Miss Seal.—Mr. John Smith, to Miss E. Colmore.—Mr. J. P. Hodgkins, of Birmingham, to Miss Proud, of Bilston.—At Shuttington, Capt. John L. Gallic, of the 38th regiment, to Miss Ann P.

Roby, of Aucoat-hall.—S. F. S. Perkins, esq. of Sutton Colfield, barrister-at-law, to Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Capt. W. and eldest daughter of Charles Sharpe, esq. of Hoddam Castle, Dumfrieshire.—At Alveston, Richard Adams, esq. captain of the 59th regiment, to Miss Louisa Peers, daughter of the late Newsham P. esq.

Died.] Mr. Samuel Anstey, of Coleshill, aged 103.—Miss Packwood, of Coventry.—Edward Palmer, esq. aged 81, of Maxtock Priory.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Jagger, of Selby to Miss Mary Witters, of North Cave.—Mr. Joseph Clark, engraver, to Miss Ann Applevard, both of Sheffield.—Mr. George Smith, of Dublin, to Miss Charlotte Hardy, of Wakefield.—John Richardson, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Margaret Barker.—The Rev. John Headlam, rector of Wycliffe, to Miss Maria Morley, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson M. of Easby-house, Richmond.—Mr. Sutton, of Scarborough, attorney-at-law, to Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Georgs S. esq. banker, at Leeds.—Mr. Henry Gill, to Miss Forbes, both of York.—Lieut. Duncan, of the royal navy, to Miss Maxwell, of Hull.—Mr. W. M. Maude, of Hull, to Miss Maude, of Clifton, near York.—Dr. Wright, of Huddersfield, to Miss Bulcock, of Norden.

Died. T. Plumbe, esq. of Tonghall, aged 71.—Alfred Ambrose Oxley, son of Mr. E. Oxley, of Hull, surgeon.—The Rev. Josias Dawson, A. M. domestic chaplain to Lord Ribblesdale.—The Rev. W. Metcalf, of Thorp, near Leeds.—J. Thompson, esq. of Selby, aged 34.—Mr. Sope, of Leeds, surgeon.—James Wensley, esq. an alderman of Richmond, aged 62, and upwards of 30 years clerk of the indictments to the Northern Circuit.—Mr. Solomon Holmes, aged 76, many years alderman of Doncaster.—Mr. Gibson, of Hull, blockmaker; aged 52.—Wm. Cadday, esq. of York, aged 70. He served the office of sheriff for that city in 1798.—Mr. John Hook, aged 84, many years dockmaster at Hull.—The Rev. Luke Willey, aged 67, many years master of the grammar-school at Doncaster.—Mr. George Thompson, of Kilton, near Gainsborough, aged 48, late master of the Glory, of 98 guns. He had been in upwards of 25 engagements in different parts of the world.—William Reveley, esq. of Newby-Wisk.—Mr. George Ely, of Wakefield, aged 45.—Mrs. Kelly, wife of the Rev. D. Kelly, canon residentiary, of York.—At Doncaster, aged 61, Mr. John Tyas.—Mr. Petty, of the Ball-inn, Sheffield.

JERSEY.

Died.] At Jersey, on the 17th of April, Andrew Gordon, esq. Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, Lieutenant-Governor of, and Commander in Chief in, that island, and Colonel of the 20th regiment of foot. His military promotions were Colonel, Nov. 18th, 1790; Major-General, October 3d, 1794; Lieutenant-General, January 1, 1801; Colonel of the 20th regiment, March 28th, 1801; Lieutenant-General in the island of Jersey, November 10, 1799. He had been Colonel of the 59th regiment, to which he was appointed, March 2, 1797, and afterwards removed to the 26th.

WALES.

The arsenal in the town of Brecon is nearly completed. The whole edifice is of brick, built in the most substantial manner, and finished with no inconsiderable share of elegance. The main building is ninety-nine feet by thirty-five, and two stories high. The lower story consists of the armoury, for the reception of fifteen thousand muskets, bayonets, &c. and fifteen thousand swords; also a cornice of projection appropriated to the arranging of pistols, after the manner of the new armoury in the tower.

Married.] At Haverford West, Mr. H. Bartlett, late of the theatre royal, Haymarket, to Miss J. E. Rooke, of Court-house.

Died.] At Carmarthen, aged 96, Mrs. Saunders, relict of the late Erasmus Saunders, esq. of Pentre, in the county of Pembroke.—At the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Davis, Caermarthen, aged 93, Mrs. Sanders, of Pentre. Her remains were interred amidst the deepest sorrow in Manedivy church, in Pembrokeshire, surrounded by the tears and gratitude of the poor, and the whole neighbourhood. Language is too feeble to describe the merits and perfections of this excellent lady; every period of her long and valuable life was devoted to acts of the truest piety and benevo-

lence. An ample fortune enabled her to be a daily benefactress to the poor, who will severely feel her loss. To her tenants and domestics she was uniformly kind and amiable. She added to the highest sense of religion (the duties of which she discharged with the most sincere devotion) an excellent understanding, with manners the most gentle and pleasing. Long will her memory live, with melancholy regard, in the affections and remembrance of all who knew her virtues, and were blessed with her acquaintance and friendship. She was descended from a long line of ancestors, in the counties of Caermarth and Cardigan, being the only surviving daughter and sole heiress of Richard Phillips, esq. of Dolhaida, in the county of Caermarthen, by Bridget, daughter and sole heiress of Evan Gwyn, esq. of Moel-Ivor, and Cwmauen, which ancient estates now descend to her only surviving child Mrs. Davis, the lady of Dr. Davis, of Caermarthen. Mrs. Saunders married the late Erasmus Saunders, of Pentre and Pembrokeshire, who early left her a widow; by him she had three daughters, Bridget, Susannah, and Magdalen. Bridget died at Bath in May 1803, and Magdalen only survived her elder sister one month, dying at Pentre in June following, both unmarried and truly lamented. The Saunders' are immediately descended from the Saunders' of Sanderstead, in Surry, and had the manor of that place, and large possessions in that neighbourhood. The first, Erasmus Saunders, who resided in Wales, married the heiress of Devereux Barrett, esq. of Tenby, with whom he obtained the estate and lordship of Pendyne and other estates and manors in the counties of Caermarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke. The Barrets came into Wales with Gilbert Strongbow, at the time of the Norman conquest, and had considerable grants of lands in the principality. The above Erasmus Saunders, of Pentre, was maternally descended from the Morgans of Llanbylan, in Pembrokeshire, and was first cousin to the late Morris Morgan, esq. formerly under-secretary of state to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, then Earl of Shelburne; celebrated for his classical taste, and many excellent publications, particularly his essay on the "Character of Falstaff," and his "Defence of our French Revolutionary War, supposed to be the best in support of the late Mr. Pitt's measures.

At Holyhead, R. G. Hill, who left Ireland about a month since, to attend as a witness in the House of Lords, on the business of Mr. Justice Fox. He was seized, on his return home, with a bilious fever, which carried him off in a few days.

SCOTLAND.

Account of the Funeral of the Duke of Argyle, whose death was announced vol. v. p. 567.

The remains of the most noble John Duke of Argyle were deposited in the burying-place of the illustrious family at Kilmun. The following are the particulars of the ceremony, which was performed in the most private manner possible:—

About ten o'clock the Princess Elizabeth revenue brig, Henry Beatson, esq. commander, sailed from Roseneath with the corpse of his Grace; also the Prince William Henry, Captain Hamilton; Prince of Wales, M'Kinnon, (acting) revenue cutters; and the Campbelton packet, Henrietta, having on board his Grace George Duke of Argyle, Lord John Campbell, Lady Augusta Clavering, Lady Charlotte Campbell, Miss Campbell Carrick, Sir Alexander Campbell, of Ardkinglass, with other friends and servants of the late illustrious nobleman. The whole came to anchor in Holy Loch, between twelve and one o'clock, nearly opposite the family burying place. The body of his Grace was towed in his barge by the crew of the Princess Elizabeth, dressed in nankeen, with crapes round their hats, and received on a platform, near which the present Duke, Lord John, &c. were.

At a small distance Lady Augusta Clavering and the other ladies came on shore, accompanied by Sir Alexander Campbell, &c and proceeded to the vault, where they waited the procession.

A part of Captain Hamilton's crew was placed on each side of the path that leads to it, dressed in white frocks, with black velvet caps, trimmed with silver. The corpse of his Grace was carried by a party of the Kilmun Volunteers, and laid next to the Duchess. The family, after remaining a few minutes, went on board Capt Hamilton's cutter, and pro-

ceeded to Ardincaple. A salute of nine guns was fired on their going on shore. The brig and the other cutter also fired a salute upon leaving Holy Loch.

The outer coffin was covered with crimson silk velvet, and had two coronets, one at the head and another at the foot. The following is the inscription:

Field Marshal
JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLL,
&c. &c. &c.
Died 25th May, 1806.
Aged 83 years.

The mourners wore sashes, with a large knot upon each shoulder. The revenue cruisers commenced firing minute guns at the time the corpse left the brig, and continued above an hour. All the vessels in Greenock harbour had their colours hoisted half mast.

There were upwards of sixty boats with spectators from Greenock, Port Glasgow, &c.

University of Edinburgh.—The *Senatus Academicus* of the University has conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their respective inaugural dissertations.

Of Scotland.—John Hastie, *De Hæmaturia;* And. Halliday, *De Emphysemate;* A. M'Donald, *De Veneno Serpentum;* David Martin, *De Typho;* W. Thompson, *De Generatione.*

From England.—H. H. Southey, *De Ortu et Progressa Siphylidis;* John Thatcher, *De Puerperarum Febre;* W. Winstanley, *De Hysteria;* John B. Frere, *De quibundam Impuberum Morbis.*

From Ireland.—Geo. Clarke, *De Vermibus Intestinorum;* J. Morrison, *De Catameniis;* Jas. Brown, *De Febre Puerperarum;* Mat. Quinlan, *De Calculis Vesicæ Urinariæ;* S. Ferguson, *De Syphylide;* T. Hancock, *De Morbis Epidemicis;* R. Hanly, *De Nostolgia;* Luke Burne, *De Anasarca.*

From America.—John Wragg, *De Nutrimento Fœtus;* John Taylor, *De Hominum Varietatibus.*

An act of parliament has been obtained for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the harbour of Ardrossan, in the county of Ayr, to Tradestown, near Glasgow; and a collateral cut from the said cut to the coal works at Hurlet, in the county of Renfrew.

An act of parliament has been obtained for opening and improving certain streets in the city of Glasgow, and for removing the slaughter-houses in the said city to a more convenient situation.

An act of parliament has been obtained for maintaining a wooden bridge over the river Clyde, from the city of Glasgow to Hutchinson Town, in the county of Lanark.

The Borrowstouness canal navigation is about to be relinquished by the present subscribers, as it appears that the funds for carrying it on are quite exhausted.

The only mines of antimony in Great Britain are at Glindinning, ten miles from Langholm, in the county of Dumfries.

The society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands and Islands have, in the various schools of the society, about sixteen thousand children of both sexes, who are taught the principles of the Protestant religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and also trained up to labour, industry, and useful employment, besides missionaries, catechists, &c. This society has a corresponding board in London.

The Earl of Morton has lately had put into his hands the keys of Lochlevin castle, which an ancestor of his lordship, and a brother of the Earl of Morton, who was regent of Scotland during the minority of Edward VI. afterwards James I. of England, threw into the Loch, after delivering Mary, Queen of Scots, from imprisonment in that fortress. Their discovery has been owing to the great drought that prevailed last year in Scotland.

The wet dock at Leith was opened for the admission of vessels, on the 20th of May, with great pomp. This dock, the first of the kind in North Britain, has been wholly executed within high-water mark, which added greatly to the difficulty and expense of the undertaking. The space occupied by the dock is above five acres, but including the ground on its sides and ends, upwards of fifteen acres have been taken from the sea; on these parts it is proposed to construct graving docks, building slips, sheds, and warehouses.

The sea wall of this dock being exposed to the accumulated swell from the German ocean, required to be very

strong; it is accordingly one of the strongest pieces of masonry we have seen, and is wholly composed of large Ashler stones, from a quarry at Rospth, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun, laid in a mortar of pozzolano. The stones on the outside of the wall are bound together by chain-bars of iron, inserted in the different courses horizontally, and connected by vertical bars of the same metal; thus uniting the whole in one common mass. The binding the work in this manner with iron was a very necessary measure, as during the building of the wall, it frequently happened, that stones of several tons weight were displaced by the heavy eastern swell. The quay walls, and those of the entrance lock, are also fine massy pieces of masonry, and the whole are so constructed, that every stone forms part of an arch.

This dock is only the first part of a most magnificent plan, extending to Newhaven, where the principal entrance is intended to be made to the largest dock, which will have depth of water sufficient to contain frigates of the first size; and the whole, when completed, will form one of the finest ranges of docks in the world.

The present dock, and other works connected with it, have occupied five years in the execution, the first stone having been laid on the 14th of May, 1801, under the magistracy of Sir William Fettes, who has also had the singular good fortune to see the work finished, and to preside on the present occasion.

The plans of this work are the production of Mr. John Rennie, of London, civil engineer, and they have been executed under the superintendance of Mr. John Patterson.

A guard of the Argyleshire, Aberdeenshire, and Galloway militias, lined the streets, and kept the quays of the docks; and it gives us much pleasure to add, that no accident happened on the occasion.

The business commenced yesterday in the new wet dock, at Leith, which was opened on Tuesday. The Edinburgh and Leith Shipping Company's smack Hazard, from London, James Blyth, master, arrived in Leith Roads on Tuesday afternoon, shortly after the procession at opening the dock ended. Upon her arrival in the Roads she fired a salute, which was returned by the Buccleugh, one of the same company's vessels, William Ballingall, master, lying within the dock. The Hazard hauled into it yesterday, discharged her cargo, and is therefore, the first loaded vessel that entered the dock and paid dues.

Died.] At Aberdeen, Mr. John Burnett, bookseller.—The Rev. Mr. James Smith, aged 27, minister of the associate congregation at Bolton.—At St. Andrews, Joseph Mc. Cormick, esq. advocate.—At Elgin, Alexander Brodie, M. D.—At Drummond Castle, Perthshire, at the advanced age of 98, Lewis Maccrable, the most celebrated walker of his time. He was running footman to the Duke of Perth, and followed the fortune of his master, till they were separated at the battle of Culloden. On the restoration of the estates he was taken into the service of the late Lord Perth, and passed the remainder of his days in ease and comfort.—At his seat at Ballendalloch, near Elgin, James Grant, esq. general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 11th regiment of foot, and governor of Stirling Castle. His promotions in the army were, colonel, May 25, 1772; major-general, Aug. 29, 1777; lieutenant-general, Nov. 20, 1782; general, May 3, 1796; and colonel of the 11th foot, Nov. 9, 1791.—At Edinburgh, aged 22, Edmund Glover. M. D.

IRELAND.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford has given orders for a select number of his celebrated Wobourn stock of South Down to be shipped for Ireland. From so auspicious an introduction of this valuable species, much improvement may soon be expected in the breed of sheep in this island.

Government have given directions for the application of a part of Hawl-Bowling Island, Cork, to naval purposes. Several acres of the island are appropriated to the erection of naval store-houses, and the work will be speedily undertaken. This project, which will afford such facilities of repair to his Majesty's ships upon this station, or such as may by adverse weather or other circumstances be driven into this harbour, originated with Admiral Lord Gardner, and will be completed prin-

cipally, or perhaps altogether, by his direction. The undertaking is of infinite utility: it secures king's ships from the casualties incident to a voyage in a disabled state to Plymouth or Portsmouth, or from a dependence on the naval depot at Kinsale, whence a ship in blowing or stormy weather could derive little assistance, as the service of supplying her was generally effected by sailing boats. The establishment of a naval store in Hawl-Bowling Island, will always, under any circumstances, or disadvantages of weather, insure speedy and efficient aid to his Majesty's ships. The depth of water will permit ships to approach to within a very short distance of the island, where they can lie in perfect security.

The increase of the population of Newfoundland has been so great within these few years past, and that population consisting principally of Irish Catholics, it has been deemed necessary that the president of the missionaries in that part of his majesty's dominions, should be raised to the episcopal dignity. The first who enjoys that high station is the venerable and Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, whose exertions have been so great, that his majesty has been induced to settle on him a pension for life. This gentleman having arrived at a very advanced age, and anxious to spend his last days in tranquillity and ease, determined to return to his native country; and Dr. Lambert, for many years an exemplary and useful resident in the convent at Wexford, was consecrated to the episcopal office, and is shortly to proceed to that distant colony, to superintend the mission there. The ceremony of consecration was extremely solemn, and well calculated to inspire awe and veneration.

After an expensive and laborious search of nearly a whole year, coal has been discovered on Woodstown Strand, about six miles from Waterford, on the joint estate of R. S. Carew, and R. T. Carew, esqs. For a considerable time the prospect was rather unpromising, but at the depth of 130 feet, the strata afforded decisive indications; and specimens have been obtained, on which several experiments have been performed, attended with the most favourable results. It has long been a prevailing, but hitherto an almost unproductive opinion, that coal is to be found in many parts of the South of Ireland, to the discovery of which that indefatigable desire of improvement, which so eminently distinguishes Great Britain, is only wanting. This spirit has at last been roused, and the most laudable and active exertions are going on in the neighbourhood of Cork, and in other quarters.—Many obstructions unquestionably oppose themselves; but when the advantages which will ensue to the state, and to individuals are taken into consideration, it is hoped that the investigation will be made with that firm and persevering resolution which ensures success in almost every department of human labour.

The Loyalist Board in Ireland, instituted in consequence of the rebellion, have terminated, with a statement of their funds, allowed and appropriated, from which it appears, that the Board have allowed 678,208*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* Out of claims, to the amount of 834,710*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* But from which was deducted for claims put in but not prosecuted 5,048*l.*

Died.]—At Dublin, the Right Hon. Robert Herbert Butler, Earl of Lanesborough, July 3, 1756, Viscount Lanesborough, August 12, 1728, and Baron of Newtown Butler, Oct. 21, 1715. His lordship succeeded his father, Brinsby, the late earl, Jan. 24, 1779, and married, Jan. 5, 1781, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. David Latouche, one of his Majesty's Privy Counsellors, and by her, who died on the 22d of Sept. 1788, he had issue, Brinsley, Lord Newton, born Oct. 22, 1783, by whom he is succeeded, and David, born April 27, 1785, who has been dead some time.—Lately, the celebrated G. F. Pinto, well known in the musical world.—John Peyton, esq. aged 47, Lieut. Col. of the Leitrim militia.—Gaspar Erck, esq. many years first clerk of the war department, in Ireland.—On the 22d of March, after a few days illness, the Right Hon. Charles Tottenham Loftus, Marquis of Ely, 1800, Earl of Ely, 1800, Viscount Loftus, 1789, Baron Loftus, of Long Loftus, in Yorkshire, 1801, Governor of the counties of Fermanagh and Wexford, one of the Postmasters General of Ireland, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, Member

of the Most Hon. Privy Council, and one of the Trustees of the Irish Linen Manufacture. He succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Henry, Earl of Ely, who died in 1788, and whose widow is at present one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the princesses. His lordship married in 1766, Jane, eldest daughter, and co-heiress of Robert Myhill, esq. of Killarney, in the county of Kerry; and has left issue by her, two sons, John Viscount Loftus, M.P. for the county of Wexford, now Marquis of Ely; and Robert, Bishop of Killaloe, to which he was preferred, 1804.—At Armagh, Lieut. Col. Gideon Sharp, of the 9th Foot, deputy quarter-master general.—At Brown's-Hill, Carlow, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Brown, lady of Wm. Brown, esq. and daughter of the late Earl of Mayo, Archbishop of Tuam.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Copenhagen, John Clemens Tode, professor of medicine in the University of that city. He was born at Hamburgh, the 24th of June, 1736, and was placed, at a proper age, at the Grammar School of St John, in that city. In the year 1752, he began to study the principles of surgery, at the house of one of his relations, in Tondern, and in 1757 removed to Copenhagen, where at that time medical science was only beginning to be cultivated. The hospital founded by Frederick V. the seminary for the pupils studying medicine, was then just finished. M. T. having the good fortune to be patronised by M. Wohlert, this gentleman procured him not only an opportunity of enlarging his knowledge, but also of cultivating his mind by means of practice, by the facilities which a large and valuable library afforded, in the arrangement of which M. T. was employed. Having resided six years in M. Wohlert's house, he was appointed surgeon to the household of the king of Denmark. His lively disposition, his penetrating understanding, and his disinterested and unprejudiced mode of thinking, procured him the love and respect of all good men. At Fredensburg, the king's summer residence, he formed an interesting friendship with Berger, Pipe, Brunn, Clausen, and other learned men; and through the good offices of M. Berger, the king became particularly attached to him; even in his old age, M. T. remembered, with the most lively emotion, the time that he passed so pleasantly at Fredensburgh. Berger particularly encouraged him to travel into foreign countries, and advised him not to bury his talents in obscurity, but by the acquisition of useful knowledge, fill that station in which nature appeared to have designed him to move. Accordingly, in 1765, he travelled with professor Schonheider, to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Gaudius, Albinus, and others of equal eminence. In the next year he went to Edinburgh, and from thence to London, and in 1768, returned by way of Holland, to Copenhagen. His stipend having now ceased, the means of subsistence became the first requisite, and he endeavoured to procure the situation of surgeon to the criminals condemned to prepetual imprisonment; but even this trifling employment he was not able to obtain. He therefore began to study physic, and for the purpose of aiding his pecuniary resources, he had recourse to translating some English works into German. In 1769, he began to deliver public lectures, which he continued for 36 years, very much to the advantage of a great number of students, many of whom now hold high situations in life; and in addition to the knowledge which his pupils obtained from his lectures, he taught them the great art of living cheerfully, and passing through life in the most agreeable and pleasant manner. In the same year he was employed to write out for the press, the Pharmacopœia Danica, of which he thirty years afterwards became the principal compiler. In 1771 he published his first work in the Danish language, entitled The Medical Spectator, and the year before he had been able to obtain two small places, which together brought him scarcely one hundred rix-dollars a year. At length, in 1772, he became professor of medicine, in the University of Copenhagen. His lectures did not prevent him from making himself useful by various writings, not connected with medicine, but which, at the same time, possessed considerable merit. In him medicine, surgery, the drama, poetry, and the languages, found an indefatigable labourer. In Denmark, Norway, and Holstein, there are few phy-

sicians who are not indebted to him for a considerable part of the knowledge they possess. Besides his value as a writer, he had also the merit of founding a medical society at Copenhagen, and of several other useful institutions. His writings drew him into controversy with various learned men, the principal of whom was M. Baldinger, of Marburg. It was principally by a periodical publication, called the Medical and Surgical Library, that his fame became established in foreign countries. His writings sometimes bear the marks of haste, and his critiques more the character of pointed satire than of depth of research. He also wrote thirteen dramatic pieces, which did not add much to his celebrity, if we except one called The Naval Officer. His name will be had in reverence so long as talents, genius, integrity, and an unwearied zeal to promote the interests of humanity and science, shall be held to be praiseworthy by mankind.

On the 6th of May, William Huth, lieutenant-general of the forces of the King of Denmark, minister of state, and knight of the order of the elephant, &c. He was born in the year 1712, at Costowitz, in Saxony. In his younger years he attended the Gymnasium at Schleusingen; afterwards studied mathematics at Leipzig, and after several ineffectual attempts to obtain a situation suitable to his views in life, entered into the military service of Hesse, and from the year 1742 took a part in all the campaigns of the Hessians. During the seven years war he entered into the service of the Elector of Hanover, and was in seventeen battles without receiving any considerable wound. He afterwards returned into the service of Hesse, and in 1766 entered into that of the King of Denmark, where he continued till the year 1784, and rose to the highest rank both in the military and civil departments of the state. In concert with Count Bernstoff, he contributed much towards maintaining the system of neutrality from which Denmark derived so many and great advantages, during the different European wars to the year 1801. The school of artillery at Copenhagen is considerably indebted to the exertions made by him in its various departments, insomuch, that he has been denominated its founder. As Director of the Board for the Management of the High-roads, he contributed much to their improvement, and caused rows of trees to be planted by the sides of the highways in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen. He possessed a large collection of books relating to mathematics and military tactics. He was greatly affected by the success of the French at the battle of Austerlitz, and the subsequent disorganization of the Austrian dominions, so as to impair his health considerably. In the latter years of his life he had the misfortune to lose his sight, but the powers of his mind remained in the greatest vigour till his death, which took place at the advanced age of ninety-four. His death was like his life, full of tranquillity. All Denmark regret his loss, and by order of the King, the officers of the Danish army wore mourning eight days, out of respect to the memory of so worthy a man.

At Calcutta, Captain John Dineley Cantelo, late commander of the hon. company's ship the Tygre.—At Madeira, James Murdock, esq. one of the oldest British merchants resident at that island, and universally regretted.—At St. Helena, Mr. Peter Sykes, second officer of the Wexford Indiaman, and youngest son of Mr. Sykes, of Arundel-street, London.—At Constantinople, in child-bed, Mrs. Arbuthnot, wife of Mr. Arbuthnot, his Majesty's minister to the Ottoman Porte.—On his passage from Bengal, Andrew Gardiner, esq. senior merchant on that establishment.—At Vienna, General Melas, commander in chief of the Austrian forces at the battle of Marengo.—At Cape Breton, Mr. William Woodfall, chief justice of that place. He was son of the late Mr. W. Woodfall, well known for his private worth and literary powers, and was a young man of respectable character.—On his passage to Bengal, Lieut. Joseph Watts, of the company's 13th regiment of native infantry.—At New York, aged 78, Horatio Gates, esq. late a lieutenant general in the service of the United States of America, during the war which terminated in their independence.—Lately, at Vienna, the Hon. Warren Fitzroy, brother of Lord Southampton.—On his passage from Calcutta to China, whither he was going for the recovery of his health, E. Lloyd, esq. master in equity and accountant general of that settlement.

At the Cape of Good Hope, in the 29th year of his age, Captain Homan, of the 83d regiment.—At Berlin, on the 25th of February, in the 35d year of his age, Frederick Hageman, a pupil of the celebrated sculptor Schadows, and member of the academy of arts at that city. He was particularly happy in his representations of youthful figures, and at the last exhibition at Berlin, he furnished several works, amongst which a female Bacchante, in a recumbent picture, was particularly distinguished by the approbation of all men of taste.

At Oldenbrock, on the 1st of March, the Rev. J. F. Trentepohl, particularly known by his botanical knowledge, and by his writings on the genus Algæ. If death had not prevented him, it was his intention to have published a complete plan of the Province of Oldenburg.—At Rome, after an illness of six days, the learned Father Paulin. By his death oriental literature has suffered a great loss. The active enmity of a certain celebrated congregation is reported to have been very great against this respectable scholar, and he was menaced with the loss of all his offices, so that his death has happened very opportunely for his worldly peace; but unfortunately for oriental learning, in which he was profoundly versed.—Those who knew him are happy in bearing witness to his goodness and simplicity in social intercourse; never obtruding unseasonably his learning, which was very extensive in most branches of science and literature.

At St. Firman, near Chantilly, on the 16th of February, of an apoplectic fit, M. Gaillard, member of the French academy, and author of a work entitled "The Rivalship of France and England."—At Madrid, Admiral Don Francisco Solano, aged 80 years. He latterly bore the title of Marquis del Socorro, which, according to a custom of the Spanish court, he received for conducting, during the American war, a Spanish squadron to the assistance of the French fleet. In his youth he had distinguished himself by his astronomical attainments, and his travels in the interior of South America.

Suddenly, on the 15th of April, aged 78, the Hon. Edward Shippen, chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, father of the late Mrs. General Arnold, of Bryanstone-street Portman-square. The gentlemen of the bar of Philadelphia unanimously resolved to attend his funeral as mourners, and to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a testimony of respect to his memory.

At Bombay, on the 17th of August, Mr. John Greaves, sixth officer of the Hon. Company's ship Henry Addington.—In June last, Lieut. G. Robins, on the Bengal establishment, and son of Mr. W. R. of Fleet-street, goldsmith.—At Bombay, Scrabjer Muncherjee, an opulent and most remarkable merchant. He was a descendant of the ancient Persians, commonly called Parsees, professors of the religion of the Maji, and disciples of Zoroaster. The benevolence of his disposition was manifested on many occasions in works of public utility, constructed at his expense; and during a time of scarcity, he daily distributed provisions to upwards of two thousand poor persons.

At Calcutta, Major George Welsh, of the first regiment of Bengal native cavalry.—At Chunar, in the East Indies, Captain James Perry, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, on the Bengal establishment. He was in his 29th year, and a young man of the most amiable character. His regiment served under Lord Lake, in his gallant expedition to Delhi, and he was severely wounded in the brilliant capture of Agra, by assault, on the 10th of October, 1803, and from his gallantry on that occasion his excellency appointed him adjutant and quarter-master of the European invalids at Chunar. He had just gained his rank of captain, and with the love and esteem of his commander and brother officers, had the brightest prospects opened to him, when he was seized with a fever, under which he sunk in a few days.

In February last, of the yellow fever, in Dominica, Joseph Maclaren, esq. garrison surgeon of that island.—At Port Royal, Jamaica, Mr. Lionel Rt. Gomm, of the royal navy, son of the Rev. W. Gomm, rector of Bramdean, Hants.—In Surinam, the Hon. George Cranstoune, lieut. col. of the 64th regiment of foot, brother of the late, and uncle of the present Lord Cranstoune.—At Antigua, Mrs. Savage, an old and respectable inhabitant of that island, and widow of the late George S. esq.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

June 21, 1806, to July 19, 1806, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette.]

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.]

ABSALOM, J. Lisle-street, Leicester-square (Courteen, College-hill). Armitage, R. Vigo-lane, ironmonger (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street, Golden-square). Atkins, R. Fenchurch-street, mathematical instrument maker (Monney, Wood-street). Amery, J. Bayswater, carpenter (Dawson and Co. Warwick-street).

Banks, R. Liverpool, sail-maker (Kidd, of ditto). Barkwith, J. King-street, Hammersmith, butcher (Field, Richmond-buildings, Soho). Booth, J. senior, Holcombrook, Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer (Parker, Bury). Bulling, C. Kent-road, Southwark, victualler (Evans, Kennington-cross). Clarke, J. Gainsborough, grocer (Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street). Capes, W. Gainsborough, mercer (Raynes, of ditto). Crover, J. Kingston-upon-Thames, postmaster (Carter, Kingston). Creswell, G. Droitwich, Worcestershire, coal-merchant (Bray and Co. Droitwich). Chiffney, B. King-street, Covent-garden, soap-manufacturer (Blake and Co. Essex-street, Strand).

Downhall, W. Stockport, Cheshire, grocer (Kirkpatrick and Co. Liverpool). Du Bois, J. B. Bury-street, merchant (Rogers, Manchester-buildings). Davenport, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner (Basnoth, Manchester). Dearmoth, R. B. and R. Pindar Oaks, Worsborough, Yorkshire, merchants (Keir, Barnsby). Delap, T. Bartan-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper (Marris and Co. of ditto).

Eckenstein, D. College-hill, merchant (Allen and Co. Furnival's-inn) Edwards, J. Stonehouse, Devon, draper (Davie, Plymouth-dock).

Fisher, B. Weston-street, Maze, Southwark, victualler (Wilde, junior, Castle-street, Falcon-square). Fielding, J. and W. Walker, Nicholas-lane, ship-brokers (Warrand, Castle-court, Budge-row.)

Graff, J. and P. D. Foley, Tower Royal, merchants (Bourdillan and Co. Little Friday-street)

Hyde, J. Long-lane, Southwark, victualler. Harrison, R. Ormskirk, Lancashire, watchmaker (Houghton, Ormskirk). Hatch, J. Axbridge, Somersetshire, grocer (Fry, jun. Axbridge).

Jackson, J. Great Yarmouth, chemist (Wiltshire and Co. Throgmorton-street).

Lincey, R. Liverpool, victualler (Ascroft, of ditto). Lane, J. Cheapside, warehouseman (Foukes and Co. Gray's-inn). Lythgoe, J. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Bardswell and Co. Liverpool). Lawrence, E. Huddersfield, Yorkshire, druggist (Stephenson, Holmfirth).

M'Dermott, J. Red-lion-street, Southwark, hop-factor (Passmore, Old Broad-street). Mason, W. Huntingdon, grocer (Maule and Co. Huntingdon). Massey, T. Manchester, cotton dealer (Foulkes and Co. Manchester).

Newton, J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer (Milnes, Manchester).

Parry, J. J. Whitechapel-road, Staffordshire, warehouseman (Bremridge, Temple). Phillips, B. and W. Bacon, Ewer-street, Southwark (Sherwood and Co. Canterbury-square). Pennock, W. Ruswarpe, Whitby, Yorkshire, ropemaker (Martin, Hull).

Rawlinson, S. Manchester, merchant (Milne and Co. of ditto). Rankley, F. Sheffield, Yorkshire, edge-tool-maker (Rodgers, Sheffield).

Shaw, J. Fore-street, cheese-monger (Nettlefold, Bouverie-street). Sherin, T. Tower-street, wine-merchant (Pullen, Fore-street) Stubley, D. Batley, Yorkshire, clothier (Nicholson and Co. Leeds). Swancott, M. Foster-lane, warehouseman (Smith, Hatton-garden). Surtees, A. and J. R. Burdon, J. Brandling, and J. Embleton, Berwick-upon-Tweed, bankers (Bainbridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne) Southwell, H. E. late of Saxmundham, Suffolk, money scrivener (Flatt, Saxmundham). Sharpe, J. Phœnix-street, St. Pancras, paper-hanger (Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place). Stevens, J. and J. Carter, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehousemen (Wilthire and Co. Throgmorton-street). Skinner, W. East-lane, Greenwich, victualler (Wadesan and Co. Austin-friars). Shepherd, H. Cambridge, wine-merchant (Sharp, Cambridge).

Tydeman, J. S. Colchester, ironmonger (Sarjeant, Colchester). Turner, J. and W. Lane-end, Staffordshire, potter (Tomlinson, Hanley). Thomas, J. D. Portsea, Southampton, stationer (Messum, Portsea).

Villers, J. Coventry, wine merchant, (Farr, Coventry).

Wightman, T. Arundel, Sussex. vintner (Holmes, Arundel). Witton, R. Gurnsey, merchant (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn).

Whitehouse, E. Birmingham, sword-hilt maker (Heeley, Wal-all). Westlake, T. Plymouth-dock, draper (Eaton, Birchin-lane).

Yates, W. Handforth, Cheshire, bleacher (Dicas, Stockport).

DIVIDENDS.

Blakeston, J. Kingston-upon Hull, grocer, July 15. Bennett, G. Birmingham, linen-draper, July 22. Bury, R. Manchester, dry-salter, July 19. Berriman, J. Brewer-street, Pimlico, florist, August 9. Bell, M. Monkgate, Yorkshire, oil-merchant, August 11. Brown, M. St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, printer, July 29. Bramhall, T. Mossley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, July 28. Bate, F. Vigo-lane, printseller, August 9. Bicknell, J. Little Maddox-street, Hanover-square, dealer in artificial flowers, August 2. Beesley, F. and T. Owen, Rood-lane, wine and brandy merchants, August 21. Brewer, J. Richmond-hill, victualler, August 16.

Canning, J. Birmingham, plater, July 22. Carter, J. Grimstone, Norfolk, grocer, July 19. Costa, B. M. Da. Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, dealer, July 26. Conellan, J. Brown's-Buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchant, August 9. Cox, J. and T. Hesick, New Court, Crutched-friars, merchants, Nov. 8.

Davis, E. and W. Phillips, Church-street, Lambeth, brewers, August 5. Dennison, T. Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, July 8. Dodgson, G. Kendal, Westmoreland, grocer, July 29.

Easterby, G. and W. Macfarlane, Canada Wharf, Rotherhithe, merchants, July 19. Eddells, T. Aldermanbury, warehouseman, July 19.

Field, G. Old Swan Stairs, Upper Thames-street, merchant, August 2. Field, W. Old Swan Stairs, Upper Thames-street, merchant, August 2. Fosbrook, J. Derby, grocer, August 4. Frazer, H. Nightingale-lane, grocer, August 16.

Grindrod, J. and M. Guest, Manchester, cotton merchants, August 1. Green, R. Olney, Bucks, lace-merchants, July 23. Graves, W. junior, Lloyd's Coffee-house, merchant, August 2. Gamson, J. Kingsland-road, flax-dresser, August 26. Graham, F. Stoke, next Nayland, Suffolk, hair merchant, August 22.

Harrison, J. and R. Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers, August 4. Hindley, R. and W. Wakefield, Manchester, manufacturers, July 28. Hube, J. C. Broadway, Deptford, potter, August 12. Holmes, D. late of Liverpool, grocer, August 4. Hole, B. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier, August 6.

Lewis, J. Tynyddol, Merionethshire, drover, July 26. Lacey, J. Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, brass-founder, August 2. Lowden, W. late of Riding-house-lane, Portland-street, furrier, August 2. Lewis, J. and S. Cohen, Liverpool, and M. de Jong, Manchester, July 30. Lewthwaite, J. Liverpool, merchant, August 7.

Mackenzie, M. Fleet-street, vintner, August 2. Mellor, J. Sheffield, rope-maker, July 17. Milburn, W. and J. Copeman, Bow-church-yard, Warehousemen, July 8. Marsden, W. Manchester, merchant, July 19. Macklin, A. Compton-street, Soho, linen-draper, July 29. Morton, E. J. Denbighshire, dealer, July 26. Moorfoot, R. Manchester, joiner, August 7. Murray, J. Buxton, Derby, draper, August 26.

Normington, T. Saffron-Walden, Essex, innkeeper, August 9.

Ormrod, G. Manchester, dyer, August 12.

Pierce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman, July 21. Paris, J. S. late of Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, victualler, July 19. Parker, W. Chambers-street, Goodman's-fields, tailor, July 26. Perks, J. Great Saredon, Staffordshire, money-scrivener, July 23. Perkins, N. senior, and N. Perkins, junior, Eastington, Gloucestershire, clothiers, July 28. Pearce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman, July 26. Pickup, J. and James Pickup, Forest of Rossendale, Lancaster, woollen-manufacturers, August 6. Platt T. Digglee, in Saddleworth, Yorkshire, merchant, August 7. Page, J. Worcester, hop-merchant, August 21.

Russell, T. Farthy, of Stoyning, Suffolk, linen draper, July 22. Read, E. Ilford, Essex, carpenter, July 26.

Smith, J. and S. King, Newgate-street, woollen-drapers, July 19. Smithson, R, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, July 22, and August 1. Silversides, T. Weatherby, York, linen-draper, August 10. Simons, S. Lynn, Norfolk, silversmith, Nov. 8. Stokes, J. Worcester, hop-merchant, July 31. Sanders, J. late of Arundel, Sussex, wool-stapler, August 2. Strocher, A. Token-house-yard, Blackwell-hall, factor, Aug. 12.

Townsend, J. Stones-end, Southwark, wine-merchant, July 5.

Wardell, J. Liverpool, timber-merchant, July 16. Wild, W. Nottingham, miller, July 16. Wood, R. late of Liverpool, merchant, August 4. Willmott, J. S. Stamford, Lincolnshire, linen-draper, July 19. Warlow, J. Haverfordwest, common brewer, July 24. Whitehead, E. New Road, Tottenham-court, Middlesex, August 23. Wilson, W. Commerce-row, Blackfriars-road, druggist, August 9. Wilde, J. S. Watts, and T. Boddy, Upper Thames-street, grocers, August 2. Whitehead, J. late of Roachdale, innkeeper, August 5. White, J. Newnham, Gloucestershire, patten-ring maker, August 8.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, JUNE, 1806.

D.	H.	Baro.	T. out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind	Weather, &c.	Rain 0,55
1	7	30.08	53.5	57	56	3	N 1	. more cloudy	
F	2	30.12	61.5	60	54	4	N 1	. less cloudy	
2	7	30.25	55	59	59	2	N 1	hazy . more cloudy	
	2	30.30	64	61.5	53	4	N 1	. wind E at eve	
3	7	30.32	56	58.5	56	3	S 1		
	2	30.26	67	63	50	4	SSW 1		
4	7	30.04	57.5	60.5	54	5	S 1	. more wind : little rain	
	2	29 85	58.5	61.5	55	h	SSW 3	rain and more wind at times : less wind and fine	
5	7	29.74	53	59.5	61	1	WSW 1	. more cloudy : little rain	
	2	29 79	64.5	62	56	4	SW 1	. more cloudy and rain at times . clear night	
6	7	29.97	56	60	59	2	WSW 2	hazy . chiefly cloudy	
	2	29.97	62.5	61.5	55	4	SW 3		
7	7	30.22	57	60	59	2	WSW 2	hazy	
	2	30.27	67	62.5	52	3	SW 1		
8	7	30.32	57	60	59	3	SSW 1		
	2	30 32	72	64	55	2	S 2	. cloudless ni ht	
9	7	30.36	60	63	60	2	S 1	hazy . more hazy . fine	
	2	30.34	76.5	67.5	52	2	S 1	. clear night	
10	7	30.32	65	66	56	0	SSE 1	hazy	
	2	30.27	80	70.5	48	2	ESE 2	. less wind and westerly at night	
11	7	30.32	66	69	56	2	WNW 1		
	2	30.46	75	71	46	2	NNW 2		
12	7	30.66	59	64.5	48	1	N 1	hazy	
	2	30.66	70.5	67	43	1	N 2	. less wind E at eve	
13	7	30.54	59.5	63	47	1	SE 1		
	2	30.44	74	67	43	1	SSE 1	. wind E	
14	7	30.35	60.5	64	49	1	E 1	hazy	
	2	30.31	76	69.5	45	2	E 1		
15	7	30.41	65	66.5	51	3	NNE 1	. less cloudy	
	2	30.41	75	70.5	45	1	E 1	: more cloudy	
16	7	30.34	59.5	65	54	4	E 1	. fine and wind W	
N	2	30.32	75	69	45	0	WNW 1		
17	7	30.32	59	64	49	3	N 1		
	2	30.29	69.5	66.5	44	2	N 1		
18	7	30.37	55	70.5	47	2	NNE 1		
	2	30.40	66.5	64.5	43	1	N 2		
19	7	30.55	54.5	60	51	3	NNE 1	hazy	
	2	30 56	69	64	43	1	NNE 2		
20	7	30.59	59	62.5	52	1	ENE 1	hazy	
	2	30.53	75	67.5	45	2	NW 1		
21	7	30.37	55.9	64	48	0	WNW 1		
	2	30.31	69	67	47	3	NNW 1	. cloudy . gentle rain : fair	
22	7	30.22	57.5	64	56	4	NNW 1	. less cloudy at times	
	2	30.14	66.5	66	50	3	NW 2	. cloudless night	
23	7	30.18	54	60	50	3	N 1		
	2	30.26	60	61	42	3	NNW 2	. hazy eve . cloudless	
24	7	30.31	51.5	57.5	49	1	W 1		
	2	30.28	63.5	61	48	1	W 1	hazy : cloudy	
25	7	30.16	57.5	61	52	5	WSW 1		
	2	30.16	63.5	63.5	48	5	W 1	. fine . thick upward . little wet at times	
26	7	30.03	57	61	53	5	SSE 1	. little wet . much gentle rain	
	2	29.95	58	62	60	5	SSE 1	little rain . much gentle rain	
27	7	29 87	57.5	62	64	n	NNE 1	gentle rain : fine . cloudy	
	2	30.03	59.5	62	62	5	NNE 1	. fine night	
28	7	30.24	52	57	57	0	NNE 1		
	2	30.29	62.5	61	48	3	NNE 1		
29	7	30.37	52.5	58	55	1	NE 1		
	2	30.36	67	62	48	3	SW 2	. cloudy night	
30	7	30.21	60	62	60	5	WSW 2	. chiefly gentle rain	
F	2	30.10	64	64	64	5	WSW 1	. gentle rain . less cloudy . fine night	

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll. of 140lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended July 19, 1806.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlex	83	6	43	2	36	7	35	5
Surrey	87	4	40	0	37	6	33	4
Hertford	76	2	41	0	36	0	27	4
Bedford	75	9	41	8	34	3	29	2
Huntin.	73	3			32	9	26	0
Northa.	73	2	50	6	33	10	29	6
Rutland.	78	0			38	0	28	0
Leicestr.	78	10			35	0	26	11
Notting.	86	4	55	0	38	6	28	8
Derby..	90	11					31	2
Stafford	85	10			43	2	31	8
Salop ..	86	4	62	2	48	10	30	3
Herefor.	88	4	51	2	38	10	29	2
Wor'str.	86	3	44	4	42	1	34	1
Warwic.	92	9			45	0	34	8
Wilts..	77	0			34	2	29	10
Berks ..	85	10			35	4	33	10
Oxford.	78	1			35	9	31	3
Bucks..	79	10			33	11	31	10
Brecon.	91	2	57	7	46	4	24	0
Montgo	91	6					27	1
Radnor.	91	1			40	2	28	8

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 82s. 5d.; Rye 48s. 4d.; Barley 38s. 10d.; Oats 29s. 6d.; Beans 45s. 8d.; Pease 44s 0d.; Oatmeal 45s. 9d.

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	82	8	37	6	33	9	39	6
Kent	87	6	38	0	35	9	37	6
Sussex	84	6					39	6
Suffolk	75	4			36	8	32	1
Cambridge	73	1	40	10			21	1
Norfolk	73	3	43	0	32	8	26	11
Lincoln	79	7	49	6	33	6	25	8
York	76	4	50	8	32	11	26	5
Durham	79	7					29	8
Northumberland	75	6	53	0	32	5	30	9
Cumberland	74	10	55	5	47	9	33	2
Westmorland	88	8	64	0	49	2	35	4
Lancaster	83	4			42	9	29	0
Chester	78	3					27	5
Flint	67	6			45	6		
Denbigh	87	1			53	5	26	5
Anglesea							21	0
Carnarvon	83	0			42	8	22	4
Merioneth	86	8			51	0	27	0
Cardigan	84	0						
Pembroke	72	7			35	8		
Carmarthen	90	8			38	10	20	0
Glamorgan	88	0					26	8
Gloucester	86	10			38	9	30	6
Somerset	86	4					25	7
Monmouth	97	4						
Devon	84	8			33	3	26	11
Cornwall	86	1			35	2	26	5
Dorset	78	6					36	9
Hants	76	8			36	0	33	10

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE most important crops, the wheats, on the whole, have a very favourable appearance throughout this island; and similar favourable accounts have lately been received from Ireland, from the Continent and from America. Even upon sandy soils, where, from the long continued drought, considerable damage might rationally have been expected, wheat promises thus far, to be a fair average crop. The blooming has passed happily. The spring crops in general have been extremely benefitted by the late rains, and perhaps, barley excepted, all promise well. The pea haulm is not generally bulky, but may yet be productive on favourable soils. Beans are likely to be a good crop. Turnips were generally late sown in many parts, the seed, from being put in before the rain, came perished, and the lands have been re-sown, with a better prospect. They now plant well. Grasses, seeds, green and root crops, are very abundant and flourishing, and most probably the bulk of autumnal grass will be large. The chief danger now lies in the probable too long continuance of the rains, and the return of easterly and northerly winds. Harvest will not be early. Fruit is a general good crop, and the rains have much benefitted the hops by washing them from insects, and the usual effects of blighting winds. The stock of old corn on hand, both in the country and in the metropolis is ample; and the nation is, perhaps, on the eve of once again witnessing the comfortable state of ancient plenty, and a consequent reduction of price.

Live stock in the country were very heavy of sale, until the late rains, which, from the prospect of keep, advanced the demand and price. They are in vast plenty, and fetch a good price. Prices of fat stock in Smithfield, as follows: Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d.—mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s.—veal 3s. to 6s. 6d.—lamb 4s. 6d. to 6s.—pork 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.—bacon 5s. to 6s. 6d.

Middlesex, July 25.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JUNE 24, to JULY 22, 1806.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between					
Males	904	1766	Males	695	1331		2 and 5 - 163		60 and 70 -	71
Females	862		Femal.	636			5 and 10 - 62		70 and 80 -	64
							10 and 20 - 51		80 and 90 -	26
Whereof have died under two years old					397		20 and 30 - 109		90 and 100 -	7
							30 and 40 - 145			
							40 and 50 - 134			
							50 and 60 - 102			

Peck Loaf 4s 2d, 4s 2d, 4s 5d. 4s 5d.
— Salt 20s per Bushel: 4½ per lb.

PRICE OF STOCKS from JUNE 26, to JULY 23, 1806, both inclusive.

By Messrs. Swift and Co. Stock Brokers, Old State Lottery Office, No. 11, Poultry.

Date	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent Reduc.	3 per Cent Consols.	4 p Ct.	5 p. Ct. Navy.	5 p.Ct. 1797.	Long Anns.	Short Anns. 1778 1779	Imperial 3 p. Cents	Imper. Anns.	Irish 5p.Ct.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchcq. Bills.	Omnium loan, 1806	Consols for opening.
1806																
June																
26	209¾	62	Shut.	80½	Shut.	—	17⅞	—	—	8 9-16th	—	—	1 dis.	Par.	5⅞ pm.	63¼
27	209¼	61⅞	Do.	80	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	Do.	63⅛
28	—	61⅝	—	80	—	—	17 9-16ths	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	—	Do.	—	5¼	63
30	211	62½	—	80⅜	—	—	17⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 dis.	7 par	63
July	211	62¼	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	—	2 dis.	Do	6¼ pm.	63⅛
2	—	62¼	—	80¼	—	—	17 13-16ths	1½	61⅞	—	—	—	1 dis.	Do.	7	62⅞
3	212	63⅛	—	81	—	—	18	—	—	8⅝	92⅛	—	—	Do.	8	64⅛
4	211½	63⅛	—	81⅛	—	—	18	—	62⅛	8⅝	—	—	1 dis.	Par.	8	64¼
5	—	62⅞	—	80⅜	—	—	17⅞	—	61⅜	8⅝	—	—	—	1 prem.	7¼	63½
7	—	62⅞	62¼ 61½	80¼	94⅜	—	17 13-16ths	1 7-16ths	61¼	—	—	—	1 dis.	Par.	7	63½
8	211	62½	61 3/16	80	93¾	—	17 11-16ths	1 7-16ths	61½	—	—	—	Do.	1 prem.	6½	62⅞
9	211½	62¼	61 5/16	80¼	94	—	17⅝	—	61⅜	8 9-16ths	—	—	Do.	Do.	5¾	62
10	212½	62½	61 5/16	80⅜	94⅛	—	17¼	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	—	Do.	2 prem.	5¾	63⅛
11	—	62½	61 7/16	80⅜	94⅛	—	17 13-16ths	—	61½	8 9-16ths	—	—	—	Do.	6¼	63¼
12	213	62¼	62¼ 61⅞	81⅛	94⅞	—	17⅞	—	61½	8 9-16ths	—	—	1 dis.	3 prem.	6¼	63¼
14	213	62⅝	62 61¾	81⅛	94½	—	17⅞	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	6¼	63⅛
15	212¾	63	62 ⅛	81⅛	94⅝	—	17⅞	—	—	8 9-16ths	—	186¼	Do.	Do.	6¼	63
16	—	62⅞	62 1/16	81⅛	94⅜	—	17⅞	—	61⅞	—	—	—	Do.	2 prem.	6½	63⅜
17	212½	62⅝	62⅛ 62	81⅛	94⅝	—	17⅞	—	—	—	—	186¼	Do.	1 prem.	6½	63⅜
18	211½	62⅜	62 61¾	81⅛	94	—	17 13-16ths	—	61⅝	8½	—	—	Do.	Par.	6½	63⅛
19	—	62⅜	62½ 62	81⅛	94⅞	—	17⅞	1 7-16ths	—	8½	—	186½	Do.	Do.	6½	63⅜
21	212	63	62 3/16	81⅛	95⅛	—	17 15-16ths	—	62	—	—	—	Do.	Do.	7¼	64
22	212½	63⅛	62 5/16	81⅞	95	—	18⅛	—	—	—	—	186½	Do.	Do.	7½	64⅛
23	212½	63⅜	62 3/16	81⅝	95⅛	—	18 1-16th	—	62¼	8½	—	—	Do.	Do.	7½	63⅞